The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Baron Rossmore is dead.

—The French Assembly has adjourned until the 12th of May.

—The German Parliament has taken a recess until April 9th.

—The Italian Chambers have adjourned to meet on the 14th of April.

—The steamers Bannock City and City of Augusta were attached by the Sheriff at Memphis on Saturday.

—The Missouri House of Representatives has refused to pass the Senate bill providing for the organization of State militia.

—A bill has been passed by the California Senate for the appointment of a State Board of Transportation Commissioners.

—The races for the Belmont and Ladies stakes at Jerome Park are to be changed from one mile and five eighths to one mile and one half.

—The German saloon keepers of Brooklyn have resolved to oppose the present temperance movement by all proper and lawful means.

—Miss Mary Louisa Shaw has bequeathed $7,000 to charitable institutions in Boston, remembering the Catholics and Protestants alike.

—John Franklin, a colored waiter in the Worsham House, in Memphis, was fatally stabbed on Saturday by Sam. Finley, the steward, in difficulty.

—Two hundred and fifty-six bales of cotton have been landed at Killingore from the ship Charles A. Farwell, stranded on her voyage from Savannah th Renal.

—A daughter of Joseph Stuart, residing north of Columbus, Ohio, was so badly burned by her clothes catching fire at a stove on Friday that she cannot recover.

—Edep Vanderville's theatre, at Louisville, was burned on Saturday morning. The interior was completely gutted, and most of the actors lost all their costumes. Loss $8,000.

—The remains of Mrs. Ostrander, Wm. Munday and the cabin boy of the Crescent City were forwarded to St. Louis on Saturday. The remains of Captain Dawson were recovered.

—Sparks from a locomotive last Friday night ignited the brush near Farmingdale, Long Island, and in a remarkably short time five hundred acres of timber land were in flames.

—Martin Decker, a letter carrier, of Detroit, committed suicide last Saturday night. Despondency over the recent death of his wife and financial troubles are supposed to be cause of the act.

—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a wagon containing Martin McCue, his wife and babe, backed off the ferry boat into the river, on Sunday. Mrs. McCue and babe were drowned, and Mr. McCue badly injured.

—The House Judiciary Committee has decided that no provision should be made out of the Geneva award for reimbursing insurance companies for any losses under policies insuring vessels destroyed by Confederate cruisers.

—Col. Joseph Mayo, State Treasurer of Virginia, returned to Richmond on Saturday morning, and was arrested at the depot, but was subsequently released on $10,000 bail. Col. Mayo shows evident signs of mental aberration.

—The House Committee on Commerce, on Saturday, heard a delegation from the upper Mississippi Valley in advocacy of appropriations for the improvement of the Falls of St. Anthony. The Committee has the subject under consideration.

—Thomas D. Grundy, sheriff of McCracken county, Ky., has instituted a suit against the Louisville *Commercial* for damages in twenty-five thousand dollars. The *Commercial* stated that Grundy was intoxicated while taking a batch of prisoners to the penitentiary.

—Colonel A. G. Terrell, who killed Harvey Myers, in Covington, on Saturday, states that Myers seized him, pushed him into the hall and to the head of the stairs, and fearing he might push him down stairs, he shot in self-defense, and then fell from exhaustion.

—The Commissioners of Accounts of New York city have made to the Mayor startling charges against Comptroller Green. Being requested to let them be seen, the Mayor positively refused until he had made an investigation and satisfied himself of their truth or not.

—William Davis and Mike Boylen, two rolling mill hands at Columbus, Ohio, met on Saturday morning north of that city to settle a grudge according to the rules of the prize ring. Six-teen rounds were fought in forty minutes, when Davis expressed himself abundantly satisfied. A large crowd witnessed the amateur mill.

—General Beauregard has written a letter to the Washington *Republican* in answer to Governor Hebert's letter on the Louisiana question, accompanied by two communications signed by prominent citizens, showing that when General Beauregard was a candidate the office sought him, not Beauregard the office.

—A pigeon shooting match took place at Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, between Ira Paine, of New York, and James Ward, of Toronto, at fifty single birds, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, and twenty-five pairs of double birds at eighteen yards rise. Paine killed eighty-one birds and Ward seventy-eight.

—A committee of grain receivers of the New York Produce Exchange and representatives of different railroads terminating there, have agreed that the former should appoint an Inspector in Chief and a Deputy for the terminus of each railroad, who will grade the wheat on its arrival, and accept a certificate of inspection at any lake port as evidence of grade. The railroad companies pay the inspectors.

—Two freight trains came in collision on Saturday afternoon on the Pennsylvania Central road near Jersey City, killing the fireman and brakesman and fatally wounding a conductor named Metz. The collision is attributed to the carelessness of the telegraph operator at the signal station, who ordered one train to go on when he had instructions to detain it till the other passed. The operator has been arrested.

—The social evil question, which excited great interest in St. Louis, during the past winter, and has been a subject of much contention in the Missouri Legislature, has been finally settled. The bill repealing the regulating clause of the City Charter was passed, and then the bill which passed the Senate on Tuesday, and which retains the present hospital and reformatory, and prevents the raiding of bawdy houser, was adopted by a large majority.

—An immense temperance meeting of all classes of citizens was held in Cincinnati on Saturday night. Speeches were made by Judge Witman, Judge Taft, Rabbi Lilienthal, Ozro J. Dodds, E. W. Kethridge, George F. Davis, James H. Lewis and Emil Rothe, in behalf of a judicious license law. A resolution was adopted that a judicious license law met the wants of the times, and was the best solution of the problem of the liquor traffic. The women's movement was spoken of respectfully, though condemned by implication.

—The Farragut prize money is to be paid without further delay, the prize list having been forwarded to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. The total amount of prize money proper is $530,000, and $200,000 additional bounty for the destruction of Confederate vessels. The number of United States ships taking part in the engagements is forty-four, and the number of officers and men sharing in the prize awards is between 2,500 and 3,000. The Farragut estate will receive one-twentieth of the whole amount, or about $35,000. The three division commanders will receive one-fiftieth each, and the other officers in proportion to their pay.

PRAYER CRUSADE.

A Grand Jubilee at Jeffersonville, Ind.—One Saloonist Converted.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 28.—After six weeks of prayer among the saloons of this city the crusaders at last claim a grand victory. They arrived at A. A. Fouts' saloon at six o'clock P. M., and were admitted. Hymns were sung and prayers offered up, which continued some time. All this time a number of crusaders were pleading with Fouts, who, it is understood, agreed a week ago to sign a pledge to discontinue the sale of intoxicating drinks. By this time the saloon doorways and street were literally jammed Fouts at last signed the pledge. Here the joy of the crusaders was intense. Hymn after hymn was sung, prayer after was offered up, so fervent and emotional that tears were brought to many eyes. Several of the crusaders embraced Fouts. The church bells were rung and great joy and excitement was visible on every face. A praise meeting was held in the saloon by several ministers, and all the active temperance brigade that could get near enough to Fouts congratulated him. Mrs. Fouts, his wife, who lately joined church, was here ushered into the saloon, when she met and embraced her husband in an affectionate manner. This was the sign for a renewed outbreak of rejoicing, and joyous expressions rent the air in every direction. At eight o'clock the meeting dispersed and the saloon was closed. It is reported by many on the street that Fouts is to be amply rewarded for the course he has adopted to take.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Senators Anxious to Press the Finance Bill to a Vote.

Bribery Developed in the District of Columbia Investigation.

$5,000,000 Gold to be Sold During April.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March, 29, 1874.

The Finances.

The Senators favoring additional currency will endeavor to commence voting on the various financial propositions to morrow. The opponents will endeavor to postpone. The House will endeavor to come to a vote on the Free Banking bill on Tuesday, or Wednesday at the furthest. Members to-night say that the measure can be carried by a larger majority than was given for the $400,000,000 bill.

Pacific Mail Steamship Contract.

The Pacific Mail Steamship lobby is out in full force, and their operations are confined to the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, who are going through the formality of an "investigation" as to whether the company should forfeit their contract in not complying with its terms by building the necessary ships for carrying the mail as therein provided for. Sam. Ward leads the lobby forces and has already made an "argument" before the committee. The committee after going through their farce of an investigation, will, according to the lobby strikers, make a report in their favor.

The Cheap Transportation Bill.

Cheap transportation advocates maintain that the effect of the passage through the Senate of the House bill will render unnecessary the enforcement, that it will have the effect should it become a law, of at once reducing freights and fares. They believe it would have been the best thing for the railroad companies had they accepted the bill and assisted its passage. This opposition is detrimental to their own interests.

Free Banking.

The debate on free banking in the House bids fair to be exhaustive. The House is inclined to put an end to the discussion at the earliest moment, but the large number of speeches which have been prepared for some time on this subject, and the desire for the delivery of the same in the House is what staves off final action and defers a vote being taken at once.

Exempted Ballast.

The Treasury Department decides that ballast which consists of common earth, sand or stone debris, of no mercantile value, is exempt from duty notwithstanding the fact that it may have been purchased at a foreign port. Decision of October 11, 1873, is amended accordingly.

River and Harbor Improvements.

The House Committee on Commerce are still at work hearing delegations in behalf of some desired improvements in rivers and harbors in the delegations' respective localities. As there are but few others possibly desiring to be heard in the same connection, the Committee expect to get to work now every day perfecting their bill, so as to get it before the House early next month. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1874.

District of Columbia Investigation.

At the session of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee to-day, Mr. Harrington filed the answer of the Board of Public Works to the last two charges of the memorialists. One contractor said the curb around P circle, for which the Board of Public Works paid one dollar and and ten cents per foot, could have been laid by him for one dollar per foot.

One property owner testified that he had been over-assessed for improvements on New York avenue, and charged for two changes of grades; also that Governor Shepperd, as Vice President of the board, stated that the law of Congress authorizing the assessment of a tax for special improvements under which the latter assessment was made, was the most damnable and oppressive, and he intended to call the attention of Congress to its injustice.

Peter McNamara, a contractor, testified that he paid Wm. A. Cook for legal services, but never for political influence. Being required to answer, after declining, whether he or parties offered to give money to Joseph Carroll or Geo. Gulick, members of the Legislature, witness said he gave Carroll $1,000 to obtain for him the contract for Pennsylvania avenue east of the Capitol. He offered to give the money to Gulick. There were $3,000 to be given to Gulick and Carroll, but the contract was changed so that witness did not feel bound to pay the remaining $2,000. They repeatedly solicited witness that they could procure this contract, but witness afterwards found such was not the case. Witness gave Mr. Barney, Assistant Engineer, $150. Barney gave it back again and loaned him money. Did not loan it as a bribe or regard it as such. Barney subsequently measured the work for witness, and witness is sorry for it, because Barney did not allow witness the amount of grading he claimed. These facts came to the knowledge of Gov. Shepperd, who was very angry, and said these men had not been of any assistance whatever in obtaining contracts, and if he ever heard of witness giving a cent to any of them again he would never give witness another contract.

Barney testified that McNamara gave him an envelope on the street, and supposed it was in reference to some measurement McNamara wanted done. Next day, on looking at it, witness saw that it bore an indorsement to the effect that McNamara loaned witness $150 for sixty days. Witness at once carried the envelope to the Governor, requesting that it be returned to McNamara, which the Governor did. His object in returning the money to the Governor was to prevent contractors repeating the act.

Speeches in the House.

The session of the House to-day was for debate only on the currency bill, Mr. MacDougall in the Chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bright, Whitthorne, Buckner, Cotton and Souder.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1874.

April Gold Sales.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million dollars of gold each Thursday during the month of April—five millions in all.

NEW YORK.

Conclusion of the Congregational Council.

Plymouth Church Censured.

A Sensation Looming Up Among Episcopalians in Newark.

Attempt to Assassinate Special Agent Jayne.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1874.

Congregational Council.

The Congregational Council met this morning at nine o'clock and immediately went into secret session. Soon afterwards a report was presented by the committee appointed to prepare the basis of decision.

Theodore Tilton has sent another open letter to the Council, asking as an act of justice to himself, that the true record be permitted to accompany the false. He says: "Among the five points which you are asked to decide concerning my case with Plymouth church, the second will pass into a permanent statement on your journal, as follows: During the voluntary absence of a member from the ordinances, if specific charges of grossly unchristian conduct were presented against him by a brother in the church, to which charges he declines to answer, etc., the above statement, which has been constantly reiterated during your proceedings, implies that gross charges were made against me, and that these charges I declined to answer. Gentlemen of this Council, every man among you knows that I did not decline to answer".

Shortly before twelve o'clock to-night the doors of the church were thrown open to the people in waiting, that they might hear the reading of the verdict of the Council by the Moderator, Rev. Leonard Bacon. The verdict opens by recounting the circumstances under which the Council was called, and states that the complaining churches were fully authorized in calling the Council. At the same time the opinion is expressed that the complaining churches did not exhaust all means of getting from Plymouth church a compliance with their request for a mutual Council. It is also stated that the tone of some of the letters of the complaining churches was not such as the Council approved of. With regard to the matter in which advice is sought, they express the opinion that under the usages of the Congregational Church, Plymouth church erred in dropping a member from the roll because he had abandoned the church for some time, especially when charges were preferred against him. The letter of remonstrance and advice with which the correspondence commenced, the report stated, was not uncalled for.

The report concluded by censuring Plymouth church for its action, but at the same time it advised other churches to maintain the same fellowship with Plymouth church as formerly, with the conditions that if that church erred again it should be blotted out from fellowship with other Congregational churches.

The Moderator then stated that this was the advice of the Council to the churches, and hoped it would throw light in their path to guide them in the future.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, in behalf of both churches, expressed their sense of indebtedness to the Council for their utterances and freedom of expression in dealing with the matter, and especially for the extended discussion through which they had passed in their sessions. In reviewing the past he saw but little to regret, and was glad they had brought into expression such principles as were now upborne before the land by such a body of intellectual and intelligent men who composed this Council. Thanks were then given to God for guiding the Council in its deliberations and to the pastors of the inviting churches for courtesies to the delegation, and after the Doxology had been sung and benediction pronounced the Council adjourned *sine die*.

It is stated from reliable authority that the final vote, giving the result of the deliberations of the Council, was as follows: Eighty-seven voted for the result as it stands, eight voted against it, and twenty-three refused to vote at all.

In Plymouth church, while its members regard much of the Council's final vote as not sound, yet in general they consider it an entire vindication of the liberty of Plymouth church, and they are greatly rejoiced over it.

After the morning services at the Clinton Avenue church, Rev. Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the late Council, read its decision to the congregation, but in Plymouth church, where Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached, not the slightest allusion was made to it.

Attempt to Assassinate Special Agent Jayne.

John P. Atkinson, a street broker and discharged Custom House officer, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to stab Special Agen B. G. Jayne. Jayne says it is the third time that Atkinson has attempted to take his life, and gives as an explanation that he caused his dismissal from the Custom House four years ago for frauds on the Government. Atkinson says he only defended himself, seizing a heavy cane which the Judge attempted to strike him with, and threatened to stab him if the cane was used. Atkinson says the whole affair grew out of a demand by him upon Jayne for thirty-five thousand dollars as the former's fees in the Weed case in Boston, which Jayne has repeatedly refused to pay, denying that Atkinson has any claim.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1874.

An Alleged Counterfeiter.

District Attorney Bliss yesterday entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Joshua T. Minor, against whom there were three indictments for having in his possession plates for counterfeiting two dollar bills.

A Sensation Among Episcopalians.

Quite a sensation is looming up among the Episcopalians in Newark, consequent on a schism among the congregation and vestry of Grace church. It appears the rector, Rev. Mr. Harrison, and the vestry are in favor of High Church ritualism, whereas a very considerable portion of the congregation are not. A communication signed by nearly one hundred members of the church has been addressed to Bishop Odenheimer, supplicating his interference with the advanced ritualism in vogue at Grace church.

SUSQUEHANNAH DEPOT.

Railway Travel Stopped by Strikers.

The Governor Called on for Military Aid.

Arrival of Troops, and Others on the Way.

Protest Against the Use of Military Force.

The Laws to be Enforced at all Hazards.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA., March 28.—An excited meeting has just been held by the strikers here. They are firm and united, and will not allow the trains to pass for any business to be done until the railway company accedes to all their demands. District Attorney Carmalt made an address to the strikers, assuring them of his sympathy, and that they were not breaking the laws. The company have its alternative to either accede to the demands of the men or send for the military. Intense excitement prevails throughout the village, and the sheriff is powerless, his posse sympathizing with the strikers.

Later.—To-day arrangements were made whereby passenger trains were permitted by the strikers to go through, but this evening the road is completely blockaded again. Sheriff Helm has telegraphed to Governor Hart ranfit for 1,500 troops. The Governor has replied that General Osborne has been ordered to move his division.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 29.—Five hundred troops, with a section of a light battery, arrived here. More are *en route*. The following propositions were submitted to the strikers:

First. All trains to run without further interference from the men as soon as they can be made up.

Second. The paymaster to pay off all the men for February and March, beginning to-morrow.

Third. All the men, when paid off, to be considered out of the company's employ.

Fourth. The company will employ all such men as they think for their interest.

Fifth. The men pledge themselves not to interfere with cars, trains, shops or other property in any respect.

Sixth. If no interference or intimidation is hereafter attempted with the employes or property of the company, and all parts of the machinery are at once replaced, the company will seek to make no arrests for anything done during the strike.

The strikers refused to consider the propositions of the company until to-morrow morning. They have decided, however, to allow passenger travel to be resumed at once, but refuse to allow freight to be moved. It is expected that the troops will at once take possession of all property by force.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The First Regiment Pennsylvania Militia has been ordered to be awaiting developments at Susquehanna depot. Three hundred and fifty men leave for that place to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The First City Troop of Cavalry has been ordered to-night to the scene of trouble. The Fifth Regiment of the Second Regiment are now under arms, awaiting orders. It is reported that Gov. Hartranft has asked Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, for the services of the Sixth New Jersey Regiment.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 29.—Another detachment of seventy five soldiers have arrived here.

The following telegrams explain themselves:

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 29.—To J. F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania—The undersigned citizens of Susquehanna Depot do most respectfully but earnestly protest against the introduction of armed troops into our borough at this time, to be used in supporting the interests of a corporation against our own citizens, who ask nothing but their hard earned wages due to them from said corgoration. We do not believe there is any such emergency as calls for such extreme measures. No peace officer of our borough has yet been called upong to interfere, nor has any attempt of yourself or any officer to make an arrest been resisted. We also protest against the employment of troops under the command of paid counsel of the corporation in whose interest they are to be used. We ask in the name of humanity that the order issued for such measures be countermanded, as otherwise we have reason to fear great destruction of life and property.

Signed by a majority of the leading citizens of this borough. Reply immediately.

(Signed) W. J. FALKENBERG, Burgess.

HARRISBURG, March, 29, 1874.—To W. J. Falkenberg, Burgess of Susquehanna Depot, Pa.—As an individual I may sympathize with your people in their misfortune in not receiving prompt payment of their dues, but as Chief Executive of this State I cannot allow corrupters, however meritorious their claims may be, to forcibly seize the property of their debtors and hold without due process of law, much less can I allow them to take and hold illegal possession of a great highway and punish an innocent public either as passengers or transporters for the default of a corporation with which they have no concern. Whenever the laws of this Commonwealth shall provide that the employes of a railroad may suspend all traffic upon it until their wages are paid I will acquiesce, but I cannot do so while the law refuses to contemplate any such remedy. My duty is not to make laws or to criticise them, but to execute them, and that duty I must discharge without fear or favor. General Osborne is the officer in command. I have implicit confidence in his impartiality, firmness and discretion. I have ordered him to confer with the sheriff of your county, who is his proper peace officer. If the laws are not set at defiance the Sheriff will so inform General Osborne. If they are set at defiance, General Osborne has been ordered to enforce obedience to them. If unfortunate consequences follow, the responsibility must rest with those who endeavor to redress their wrongs by violence in contempt of the laws of their country and of the officers whose sworn duty it is to take care that they be faithfully executed.

[Signed] J. F. HARTRANFT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The First Regiment, 350 strong, left this evening for Susquehanna Depot. The Second Regiment has been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move.

SUSQUEHANNA, PA., March 30.—1 A. M.—Everything is quiet. The military have possession of the buildings of the Erie Railroad Company. Passenger trains are moving. Freight trains are blocked, awaiting a meeting of the strikers at 8 A. M. A very uneasy feeling prevails.

—The Academy of Music at Muskegan, Mich., was destroyed by fire last Saturday night.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Livingstone's Remains at Suez.

Particulars of His Sickness and Death.

A Movement on Foot to Expell Jesuits from Austria.

American Trade Marks in Russia.

The University Boat Race Won by Cambridge.

Another Carlist Defeat in Spain.

Rumored Escape of Rochefort from the French Penal Colony.

SUEZ.

Dr. Livingstone's Remains.

LONDON, March 29.—The steamer Malwa arrived off Suez at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright were on board, in charge of the remains of Dr. Livingstone.

The following account is given of Livingstone's fatal illness and death. He had been ill of chronic dysentery for several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but he had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first he was able to ride on a donkey, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Mulla, beyond Lake Bemba, in the Bisa country, he said: "Build me a hut to die in." A hut was built by his followers. On the 1st of May he was confined to his bed, and afterwards suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he was very cold, and requested that more grass be put over him. Susi, who was the Chief of Bisa, sent flour and beans, and behaved well towards the party. On the fourth day Dr. Livingstone was insensible, and died about midnight. Makashoca, a servant, was present.

Dr. Livingstone made his last entry in his diary on April 27th. He spoke much and sadly of his home and family. When he was first seized by the fatal attack he told his followers that he intended to exchange everything for ivory to give them, and then rush on to Ujiji and Zanzibar, and try to reach England. The same day on which he died his followers consulted what to do. The Nassick boys determined to preserve the remains. They were afraid to inform the chief of the death of the Doctor. The Secretary had the body removed to another hut and built a high fence around it to insure privacy. He then removed the internal organs, placed them in a tin box and buried it inside the fence under a large tree. Jacob Wainwright cut an inscription on the tree thus: "Doctor Livingstone, died May 4th, 1873," and superscribed it with the name of the head man—Jusa. The body was preserved in salt and dried in the sun twelve days.

Chief Kituruho, on being informed of Livingstone's death, had drums beat and guns fired as a token of respect, and allowed his followers to remove the body, which they placed in a coffin of bark, and commenced the journey to Unyamjembe, which consumed about six months, sending in advance a party with information of all that had occurred, addressed to Livingstone's son. The advance party were met by Mr. Cameron, who sent back bales of cloth and powder. The body arrived at Unyamjembe ten days after the advance party, and rested there two weeks. Messrs. Cameron, Murphy and Dillon also arrived together there, the latter very ill, his sight gone and mind affected. He afterwards committed suicide at Kasakira, and was buried there. At Unyamjembe, Livingstone's remains were placed in another box or case, a smaller one, done up to represent a bale of goods, so as to deceive the natives, who objected to the passage of the corpse, and thus carried it to Zanzibar.

Doctor Livingstone's clothing, papers and instruments accompanied the body. When sick in bed Dr. Livingstone prayed much, and said: "I am going home." Chumah remains at Zanzibar. Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, received letters through Murphy from Livingstone for Stanley, and will deliver them personally.

The only geographical news is as follows: After Stanley's departure the doctor left Unyanjembe, rounded the south end of Tanganyika, traveled south of Lake Bernba, or Bangualeo, crossed it from south to north, then proceeded along the east side, returning north through Marghes to Mullala. All his papers, maps, etc., were sent to the Secretary of State, are in charge of Arthur Laing, a British merchant of Zanzibar. Murphy and Cameron remain behind.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The University Regatta.

LONDON, March 29.—The annual race between Oxford and Cambridge came off this morning over the usual course on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs, and as was the case for the past four years, resulted in a victory for the Cambridge boat by four lengths. The weather was beautiful and the crowd unprecedented. On the Surrey side of the river, the whole length of the course there was a compact mass of people one hundred and fifty feet deep, and at Mordake carriages were in long lines, five deep. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Ellinburgh were absent. Cambridge won the choice of position, and took the Middlesex or northern line. The Oxford crew rowed into the stream at nine minutes past eleven. Five minutes later the Cambridge crew appeared, and were received with immense cheering. Betting at this time was five to two in favor of Cambridge. At ten minutes past eleven the signal to start was given, and the boats got away together. Cambridge had the advantage from the first. The rowing was at the rate of thirty-seven strokes per minute, but both crews pulled steadily. After an exciting contest, Cambridge reached the ship at Mortlake at thirty-seven minutes and thirty-five seconds past eleven, rowing the race in twenty-three minutes and thirty-five seconds. The water, though not as smooth as desirable, was fairly calm.

FRANCE.

Rumored Escape of Communists.

PARIS, March 29.—A rumor is current that Rochefort and Pascal Grousset have escaped from the penal colony of New Caledonia to Australia.

A False Rumor.

PARIS, March 29.—Great excitement was created here on Saturday by a rumor of the death of ex-President Thiers, which proved to be unfounded.

Political.

The Republican candidates for the Assembly have been elected in the Departments of Haute Marne and the Guiloude.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano's Victory.

MADRID, March 29.—Marshal Serrano's attack on Pedro Abanto has been successful. The Carlists were driven beyond Santa Guliana.

Another Carlist Defeat.

MADRID, March 29.—The Carlist forces in Valencia, under command of Santos, have been defeated by the Government troops, with a loss of eighty killed and two hundred taken prisoners.

In the last engagement before Bilboa General Primo de Rivera was severely and General Loma slightly wounded.

RUSSIA.

Trade Marks.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—Marshall Jewell, United States Minister, to-day signed a declaration respecting trade marks, giving American manufactures equal rights with those of Russia. This is the first treaty signed in both Russian and English languages.

AUSTRIA.

A Movement to Expel Jesuits.

VIENNA, March 28.—Several deputies have presented resolutions in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, requiring the Government to expel from the country Jesuits and all orders affiliated therewith.

GERMANY.

Bismarck Threatening to Resign.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Berlin reports that Bismarck threatens to resign, in consequence of the opposition of the Reichstag to the army bill.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 30, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, southwesterly winds and generally clear or partly cloudy weather.

For New England, southerly winds, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For the lakes and the Ohio valley, southwesterly winds, slightly lower pressure and higher temperature, with increasing cloudiness and occasional snow or rain.

For the Northwest and lower Missouri valley, northwesterly and southwesterly winds, higher temperature, cloudy weather and occasional snow and rain.

For the Southern States, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, high barometer, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, with rain on the Gulf coasts.

The Rivers

Will probably fall at Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville.

NEVADA.

Miners' Indignation Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—A great meeting was held last night at Virginia City, Nev., to take action in the matter of the Sutro Tunnel, now before Congress. A preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, amongst them the following:

WHEREAS, The amendment to the mining law now pending in Congress, and which among other things requires all mining companies on the Comstock Lode to apply for patents to their claims within six months, involves matters of great moment and paramount interest to the miners, property owners and business men of Story county, and,

WHEREAS, It is the almost unanimous wish of all citizens of this county that the aforesaid amendment should be rejected; therefore be it

Resolved, By the miners of Story county, that the amendment above referred to is justly regarded as a vital stab at the mineral prosperity of Story county, and of all the residents thereof, that the effect of the amendment can only be injurious and disastrous to every interest of this people, that the passage of the amendment will destroy confidence in the mining interest of Story county, will retard the developing of prospecting of the Comstock Lode, will discourage those by whose energies deep mining is being carried on, will drive away capital, will depress labor, will depreciate the value of real estate, will tend to annihilate business, and will, in all things, be to each of us a great lasting calamity; that we earnestly remonstrate against the passage of the amendment heretofore mentioned, and we do appeal to the Congress of the United States, and to justice and conviction of right, which must ever guide the judgment of honest men, to protest us from this threatened and imminent danger, and by the rejection of the amendment secure us from certain disaster.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forthwith forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Nevada.

Other resolutions of similar import were adpteod.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—River twenty feet and falling.

CAIRO, March 29.—Arrived—Capitol City, Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; West Wind, Memphis, 11; Rover, St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Liberty No. 4, Ohio river; Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati, 10; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Aif. Stevens, Cincinnati, 5; Cleburne, Evansville, 5; Charles Brown, St. Louis, Departed—G. Gluscoe, New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis, 11; Capitol City, St. Louis, midnight; West Wind, Ohio river, midnight; Rover, Ohio river, 3 A. M.; Liberty, South, 8 A. M.; Hale, New Orleans, 10; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 3 P. M.; Aif. Stevens, Dyersburg, 7; Cleburne, Evansville, 7. River risen 5 inches. Clear. Thermometer 50.

EVANSVILLE, March 29.—Rain and sleet last night; clear and pleasant to-day; mercury 47 to 54. River fallen 16 inches. Down—Bermuda, 9 P. M; John A. Wood, 11 A. M.; Morning Star, 2:30 P. M.; Coal City and Sam Brown, with barges, 3:30; Bowling Green, 4. Up—Charmer, noon; Andy Baum, 1 P. M. No business.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Arrived—Chester, Memphis; La Barge, Missouri river; Charles Brown, Ohio river; Colossal and Johnson, Keokuk; Petrel and Babbage, Fleming; Rosa, Illinois river; Rock Island, Dubuque. Departed—Bee and barges, New Orleans. River falling slowly. Cloudy and cool.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Separate Judicial District—Looking for a Man to Honor—The Name of Henry Hice, Esq. Suggested—The Question of a New Court House and its Location.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, PA., March 26, 1874.

Beaver county having attained to the rank and dignity of a separate judicial district, the inhabitants thereof have solemnly set themselves to work, to find the honored gentleman who shall hereafter sport the ermine in their county. The importance of the office and the necessity of making a good beginning in our judical career, causes no little anxiety among the people, and they are being roused to action By the way, did you ever see the "state of Beaver" set itself to political work in dead earnest? Well, it is worth a trip among us at any time, when on duty, to witness with what seriousness and concern our people take hold of, and wrestle with the problems of state that are given them for solution. But now, with the overpowering dignity of a Judgeship looming up before our eyes, the earnestness has become painful, and there is no rest for us until his "Honor" shall have donned the robes of office. The worthy gentlemen of our legal fraternity have anxiously turned their eyes toward the great prize, and that there is more than one of them who would be willing to sacrifice his practice and accept the position, admits of no doubt whatever. That Beaver county has the material to make a good Judge, aye, the material to make enough for the whole of Western Pennsylvania, is beyond question, but who the fortunate one may be is yet a matter of the future, and a thing that troubles us not a little. Both of the political parties have good men for the place, men of ability and unstained stability of character, and both will in all probability present their claims for the office. But as we have got our Democratic friends pretty well choked down, and the county being so largely Republican, foreshadows the selection of one of that faith for the position of honor, there is already a move in the Republican camp, the alarum of war has been sounded, and the mighty host has fallen into line. Among these movements, rumors of plans and developments fill the air. Borne on these rumors, the names of some of our best and ablest lawyers have been brought to light as candidates for the office, but as the time of selection of the man approaches, they all seem to be giving way before the name of Henry Hice, Esq., now a resident of Beaver Falls. Whether or not this gentleman has consented to be a candidate is not known to the writer, but that he is the choice of Beaver county, I am well assured is beyond question. In a pecuniary point of view, Mr. Hice will not gain much if he accepts the office, as he already has a practice that requires his constant attention and unremitting labors. While we have other lawyers who are capable of filling the office to the satisfaction of the people and with honor and credit, it seems to be conceded on all hands that Mr. Hice possesses all the needed qualities to make a good and impartial Judge. His fitness for the office is admitted by everybody,—friends and political opponents. His legal qualifications are of the highest order, connected with which his judgment is of the readiest and most discriminating character, qualifying him to arrive at correct conclusions in the quickest possible manner, and to render decisions that would be as fair as possible for a man to make. Outside of his legal knowledge, too, he has a mind highly cultivated, stored with useful knowledge and well fitted to grace any position he may be called to fill. He has also, to an unlimited extent, the full confidence of all the people. Those who know him best, are willing to confide in him most, and were the matter left to the people, untrammelled by any political combination, Henry Hice would be the legal arbiter of Beaver county by an overwhelming majority of the people. As it is, the voice of the masses is fast traveling to the ears of the appointing power, and will make no uncertain sound as to their wishes in the matter. In addition to his qualifications, Mr. Hice is a gentleman in every sense of the word, courteous to all, firm in the right, harsh to none, and with the full conviction that duty should be his guide in all things, he would grace the office and give it character. His personal appearance is also that of a gentleman and an able one, and is well fitted to grace any position of honor or trust. If the appointing power consults the wishes of the people of Beaver county, he will place this gentleman on the bench of this newly-created judicial district. If, however, the matter is left to the people, he will be elevated to the office by a majority that will discourage opposition.

The Question of a New Court House and its Location.

Another question in the line of Court business has been raised, and is likely to create some considerable feeling and probably a great deal of active work ere long. Before the adjournment of our Court at its last session, the Grand Jury made a recommendation that a new court house be built. For a long time there has been a growing hostility to Beaver as the county seat of Beaver county. All wish the town well—that its political influence and power may never be less—but as a county seat it is not looked upon as a decided success. It is claimed that the place is out of the way, and that a large majority of the people must walk a considerable distance to get at the seat of justice. All who go to the capital from the line of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. must walk from Beaver station, about one mile from the Court House, up a hill that is a terror to people who don't like to walk too well. Those of the people who live on the line of the P. & C. R. R. are more highly favored, being landed on the beach of the Ohio, about one-third of a mile from the Court House, and up a hill that looks as formidable as a small sized mountain. The people from across the river find themselves laboring under about the same difficulties There will probably be some day a free fight for the location of the Court House, in which certain other localities may give Beaver a real, live scare. It is claimed that the present court house is unsafe, and that the old one must be improved at a considerable cost or a new one built. Before any definite action is taken toward the building of a new one it is due to the people of the county that they have an opportunity to say where it shall be located. Who knows but that some well situated ambitious town may make it an inducement for the people to change their capital? At all events, it is well to make haste slowly, and let all parties concerned, study the question thoroughly.

BEAVER.

THE Forest *Republican* says two families at Centreville, Venango county, have been at enmity for a long time and renewed an old quarrel, at a singing school on last Friday night a week. Ellis Deitrich was doorkeeper, and old Mr. Stuck crowded in without paying, whereupon Ellis knocked him down and dragged him out. War was declared, and the families met next day for fight. The result was one of the Stucks was severely stabbed in the back; one of the Deitrichs was shot through one of his ears, and one of his wrists; another of the Deitrichs was hit on the head with a four pound weight, from the effects of which he will probably die.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Plenty of Opera for the next two weeks.

····Another comparatively peaceful Sabbath.

····Pittsburgh Councils will meet this afternoon.

····Promenading in the Park was inaugurated yesterday.

·····The Allegheny is the most popular for drowning intent suicides.

····Only one "drunk" was registered at Capt. Reed's retreat yesterday.

····The lower wards of Allegheny are being rapidly and compactly built up.

····Candidates are already trotting out pretty lively for the County District Attorneyship.

····The glory of Union Park has effectually departed; part of it is being cut up into building lots.

····To-night's entertainments—see announcements under head of "Amusements," on fourth page.

····The Yale College Glee Club will probably give a concert in this city about the 10th of next month.

·····On Saturday Register Gray admitted to probate the will of Parchala W. Tagal

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅜.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113.

WE are under obligations to Hon. A. B. Young, for a copy of Smull's Handbook of the Legislature for 1874.

THE new bill, taxing coal corporations, is a step in the right direction. The policy of the Legislature, as regards taxation, is to exhaust every other means before it taxes laboring men, individual enterprises, or real estate.

THE great event of the year, among university and sporting men in England, is the annual boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford clubs. That for this year came off on the Thames on Saturday. The course was the same as that rowed over when the American club contested with the Oxfords. The Cambridge crew came off victors in the race Saturday, and received the plaudits of a throng of admiring friends.

WHEN we remember that the Democratic papers are ever declaiming relative to the reforms their party would inaugurate were it in power, it is rather suggestive to notice what they do, and how they vote, so far as their power actually extends. The West, South and Northwest have strongly demanded cheap transportation, and a bill was presented in the House at Washington to secure it. On its final passage it received but five Democratic votes. Their policy seems to be to embarrass, so far as they can, the action of Congress on any measure of actual good, or that is particularly popular with the people. It may be thought shrewd party policy to do this, but as we see it, it is in every sense unwise. Certainly the people comprehend that a party which, while in the minority, is not animated by a higher purpose than that of embarrassing its rival and that is willing to vote against the interests of the masses, in order to do this, is undeserving of confidence and power. When the Republican party was in the minority, it laid down a governing principle, and followed it. This was opposition to the expansion of slavery. If the Democracy has any specific principle, or plan embodying any correct principle, we cannot discover it.

WE ARE reliably informed that as the Colleges of the State seek exemption from local taxation, rather than from what would be levied by the State, were the tax on real estate restored, (which will not be done) it is probable a bill will be passed, exempting them, as desired, but leaving it with them to have the constitutionality of such bill tested. The force of the question will be: are Colleges "institutions of purely public charity." That there are charitable ends included in their operation is beyond doubt. The funds contributed for their erection are charitable, and their endowments are charities, in a very strong sense. That many of the students are educated freely is beyond doubt. It is proper that the liberal view should be taken of this phase of the subject, and where institutions of learning are being conducted on the basis of an endowment, charitably contributed, and not for gain, the law might be so framed as to apply. Where, however, the institution merely represents an investment, and is conducted with a view of profit, it should be clearly excluded. A general law, that would merely recite and give effect to the language of the Constitution, might be passed. This would leave it with every questionable institution to show that its claim comes within the provision of the law.

THE impression has been communicated that the President will veto the $400,000,000 bill. Not only would this be inconsistent with his utterances in his last annual message, as we pointed out Saturday, but it proves that what we represented as his views were correct, in every particular. The New York *Tribune's* corespondent says of an interview with the President that he "gave a very hopeful view of the manufacturing and commercial prospects of the country as compared with those of the Old World. In the latter in the production of iron, and in its manufactures, the tendency of quality is downward and cost of production upward. He thought the day of successful competition with the iron manufacturers of England was near at hand, and while we will continue to import less, we will begin to export in increasing ratio, all of which will act correspondingly in favor of the United States by bringing the balance of trade to us. The President believes in the skill, enterprise and industry of the American people, and thinks that a financial policy in accord with their interests, not in their local sense, but in the broader spirit of competition with the world at large, would produce wonderful results." He does not regard the $400,000,000 as inflation at all, but favors a free banking law as the best provision for the country's necessities.

THE idea is somewhat positively urged that the vote of Congress, fixing the limit of legal-tender circulation at $400,000,000 is, in a strong sense, inflation. We have held that it is less than the definite indication of the amount of circulation. The New York *Evening Post*, contractionist, agrees with our view, saying, "the main question is practically this: Are the people of this country entitled by law to have the standard measure of value defined, or is one man in the Treasury to have the decision of what that measure is, and to vary it at his discretion from month to month? By the standard measure we mean the legal-tender notes, which unfortunately have been by law substituted for gold, the world's standard measure of values. The volume of these irredeemable notes is an element in determining their value. When the volume changes the measure changes. Either it should be unchangeable or changeable by law, and not at the judgment of an executive officer—not even if his judgment commanded respect." The propositions for inflation are those of Merrimon and Logan. Or they may be identified with the free banking law. We favor, now that the $400,000,000 limit has been established, leaving the legal tender circulation undisturbed, but favor a free banking law, with such restrictions as may be thought advisable.

THE SANITARY regulation of the State has attracted the attention of the Legislature, and may be accepted as not the least important subject under consideration in that body. In the several Eastern States, Health Boards have been constituted, and charged with the sanitary measures necessary to maintain the health of the public. The advantage in this has been in the gathering of reliable information, a uniform system of inspection, and the employment of efficient measures of control, in the event of an epidemic being threatened. The bill under consideration in our State Senate is based on the experience of other States; it provides for the appointment of five physicians to be Sanitary Commissioners, who, together with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, shall constitute a State Board of Health; the only paid officer is to be a Secretary, who is also to be a physician; the existing Boards of Health throughout the State are to report, and all public institutions shall give full information relative to health and life, while the State Board shall advise in regard to sanitary drainage and the location, drainage, ventilation and sanitary provisions of public buildings. State and local Boards are to co-operate to prevent disease by securing practical and scientific investigations and examinations by experts, for which purpose all public buildings are to be open for their examination. The duties of the State and local Boards are separately defined, and the total appropriation proposed is but $8,000. Thus the expense will be small, while the value of united and intelligent action will, no doubt, be very great. The experience of other States is to this effect, and we cannot doubt that such will be the result in this State.

CONSULS' SALARIES.

Our news columns made mention, a short time since, of a bill proposed in Congress, looking to a revision of Consuls' salaries, —the object being, as we supposed, to increase the compensation of this class of Government officials. We see it intimated, however, that the object is to reduce, rather than increase, compensation. We sincerely hope this is not true, particularly as it was stated, less than a year since, that the consulates were a source of revenue to the Government. We know of no country, aside from our own, that seeks, or expects, to derive revenue from this branch of service, and if ours shall do so, it will necessarily place this entire department of service on an erroneous basis. What we need is a thoroughly competent, reliable and gentlemanly class of officials in our consulates abroad, and this necessitates a compensation that shall be sufficient to maintain a respectable style of living. We are confident that, with a half dozen exceptions, this is not allowed, and, as a result, the service is not as efficiently supplied as it otherwise would be.

The impression has obtained that the compensation, in fees or salaries, allowed to Consuls abroad are liberal, and at times excessive. A prominent illustrated weekly recently averred that Consuls are generally corrupt, and full of pickings and stealings, mentioning the Liverpool consulate as one where the fees amount to $25,000 a year, which ought to go to the Government. The truth is, the fees of the Liverpool consulate amount to $40,000 yearly, and do go to the Government, while the Consul receives a salary—one of the most liberal in the list—$7,500. As a rule, however, the salaries are utterly insufficient for comfortable support. The consuls receive no outfit or allowance for traveling expenses, as do Ministers; their tenure of office is uncertain, and yet the sixty-five Consuls in Europe receive only an *average* salary of $2,019 a year, or omitting those at London, Paris, Liverpool and Havre, who are well paid, the average is only $1,725 each, per annum. It is also to be remembered that the appeals for aid, on the part of distressed countrymen, are frequent, and at times of so piteous a character, as to compel a response. Yet the Government provides no fund for the relief of distressed citizens abroad. Whatever the Consul pays, is of the nature of a charity, and comes from his private means. Still farther, they are compelled to suffer a proportionate loss of pay, in all instances where they are absent from the post of duty more than twenty-four hours at a time.

A natural query is why do people take consulates if they are so badly paid. The reply is that very few of this class of people who ought to have such positions do take them. A few people drop into them without knowing what they are, dazzled by the glitter of having "a foreign appointment." A few of the consulates really are good positions, and many of the others are not filled by men of whom their fellow citizens can feel proud. How can it be otherwise when the only thing to be received in addition to small pay is the constant liability of dismissal. Other countries make the consular service an honorable, reasonably remunerative, responsible profession, in which, good conduct and honest attention to duty, or long service meet with advancement. With us there is responsibility and small pay. There is no system, no advancement, and now it is proposed to reduce the already small salaries to something smaller.

The feed Consuls are more numerous than those who are salaried; and our system looks to establishing salaries, so soon as the fees amount to say $2,500 a year. In brief, a false economy permeates the entire system. Persons seek or accept positions as Consuls, go abroad, and are subjected to annoyances, if at all sensitive, that are almost unendurable; or they are tempted to be dishonest, or else, as the only course open to them, "cut the garment to the cloth," by going into small homes, and adopting an inexpensive, if not positively mean style of living. Yet if we remember correctly, our Consular system netted the Government, last year, some $50,000 over all expenses. That it should be equalized and regulated, in its financial, as well as other aspects, we readily admit. That the system should be made self-supporting, is probably true. But if what we have intimated is correct, it is in the power of the Government to increase the salaries of those Consuls who are poorly paid, and yet keep the system self-sustaining. The Government places those who go abroad under bonds, for the honest performance of their duty. Why should it not be exacting toward itself, or at least fair and just to this class of public officials? First require the requisite qualities, and then pay a liberal, or at least moderate salary.

FOREIGN NOTES.

ONE hundred and twenty newspapers and periodicals have been suppressed in France since MacMahon became President.

IT is rumored that there is trouble between Roumania and Turkey, growing out of the action of the former in fixing customs tariffs with other European powers.

PARIS has a new theatrical journal, entitled *La Clague*. The editor undertakes, for a consideration, to write up theatrical stars, and to send a well-trained band of men to applaud whenever his clients appear.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL is said to have burnt the address sent him by citizens of Trieste, which contained disloyal sentiments towards Austria, and that he will send a note to the Austrian Government formally disavowing sympathy with the address.

CAIRO, EGYPT, is gradually undergoing a modernizing process, and, says a traveler, "one may turn suddenly from a wide, handsome street, which would do credit to Paris, into a genuine Oriental district, narrow, crooked streets, and replete with dirt and donkeys."

IRON fortifications are to be used for the defenses of German strongholds, the experiments made during the past six years having proved them to be almost impregnable. These defenses will consist mainly of drilled cast iron gun-stands and ironclad revolving turrets, and, it is claimed, will make the land and sea fortifications of Germany superior to those of any other State.

THE Indo-European Telegraph Company has discovered so many "word monsters" in the telegraphic messages sent over its wires, which are paid for at so much a word, that it has issued an order requiring that word combinations shall be charged for according to the number of words represented. Webster's Dictionary is to be the standard for English words, and only those written continuously without space or hyphen will be accepted as single words. The order is intended to prevent the use of compounds and if "made up" words are used they will be charged for the same as cyphers or secret messages.

H. I. L., THE Grand Duke Alexis, is a man of his word. He promised St. Louis, during his visit to that city, to forward from Russia on his return there, a variety of native grapes for transplantation in Missouri soil. The promised present has arrived, and is, according to the *Republican*, "a magnificent collection of 230 specimens of twenty-three varieties."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CALIFORNIA'S cotton crop last year amounted to about 250,000 pounds.

AUSTRALIA is importing song birds from Europe to enliven her woods and fields.

BLODGETT, the New Hampshire wife murderer, on Saturday hanged himself in his cell.

MICHIGAN has so large an unexpended balance in its treasury, that it thinks no taxes will be needed this year.

AT a recent murder trial in Kentucky, 300 men were summoned, before twelve eligible jurors could be obtained.

HOW MANY shoes are made in Massachusetts may be conjectured from the fact that North Bridgewater alone turns out 30,000 pairs daily.

THE loss of stock in Idaho has been greater this Winter than ever before. But very few herds are said to be in anything like good condition.

SEMI-BITUMINOUS coal is being mined in Pope county, Arkansas, and is said to be taking the place of Kentucky and Pittsburgh coal in that section.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives a list of sixty-six newspapers in the West which are in favor of inflation of the currency, and twenty-two which are against it.

THERE were two hundred and eighty-six furnaces in blast throughout the country on the first of March, having a total producing capacity of 85,482 tons per week.

A NUMBER of ex-Confederate soldiers in South Carolina recently exhumed the bones of two Union soldiers, buried in neglected graves on the roadside, enclosed them in handsome coffins, and forwarded them to their homes in Ohio.

THE counsel for Hays, the alleged informer in the Woodruff and Robinson case, have begun a suit against Special Agent Jayne to recover twelve thousand dollars illegally drawn by him as informer.

THE opinion held by many that the building of our railroads depends largely on foreign capital is an erroneous one. According to the *American and Gazette*, the whole amount invested in railroads in America is $4,000,000,000, and scarcely ten per cent. of it is owned abroad.

COL. V. G. TERRELL, the Covington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, shot and killed Hon. Harvey Meyers, in Covington, Kentucky, on Saturday. Both were very prominent men in Kentucky politics. The shooting was the result of a long-standing grudge.

THE woman's head which was found on the river bank near Saco, Monday, and which caused great excitement for a time, was afterward ascertained to have been sent to Saco from Boston for dissecting purposes. It had been disposed of by sinking it in the river. It afterwards rose and floated ashore where found.

THE fifth ballot for United States Senator from Massachusetts was taken on Saturday, with the following result: Dawes, 88; Hoar, 75; Curtis, 68; Adams, 23; Banks, 7. Whittier, Washburne and Pierce received each one vote. Whole number of votes, 254; necessary to a choice, 128. The Convention adjourned till to-day.

REPORTS from the famine districts of Bengal are much more favorable—Lord Salisbury having displayed a most energetic policy. In some districts once considered the worst there is now no extreme distress. Relief works are going on. Food is freely offering in the open market at cheaper rates than the Government tariff. The difficulties of transportation have been overcome, and money is abundant. It seems, therefore, that the Government have very full control of the difficulty. No deaths are reported.

D. M. RICHARDSON has addressed a letter to the Detroit *Post*, urging that Congress shall define a gross of matches. He says a Wilmington company is putting up several hundred thousand gross annually which have but half the usual number of matches, thereby defrauding the people of a large sum, and that Senator Bayard, in behalf of the company, has resisted and defeated, for two years, the enactment of a law to define a gross of matches. He says if all manufacturers made the same short packages, the people would be defrauded of over four millions annually.

DOG-KILLING sheep and goats are the latest novelty in the pastoral way. John Jones, of Magnolia, Ark., is as rich as Job was before his difficulties. He has 500 Cashmere goats, 900 Merinos, 300 Cotswolds, and 200 Southdowns, all doing well. Mr. Jones writes to the St. Louis *Republican* that his sheep "instinctively hate dogs," nor do his goats love them any better. "My flocks," says this patriarch, "have bitten, hooked, and otherwise killed more than a thousand head of dogs, and now a sheep-killing dog will not come within a mile of them" and their "long, sharp horns." Patience with these much worried creatures has ceased, we suppose, to be a virtue.

PERSONAL.

BEN. BUTLER is a regular attendant at the services of the Episcopal Church.

REVERDY JOHNSON has won his $5,000 fee case against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S history of the United States, now in preparation, is said to have the charm of a poem.

THOS. DUNSTON, of Weatherfield, Vt., is just dead, aged CI. years, leaving a widow XCI. years old, who had lived with him LXXIV. years.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON, on the occasion of her recent address in Chicago on the "Social Evil" was, in the language of a reporter, "quietly, though richly, dressed in black silk, a bouquet of roses decorating her breast."

HORACE GREELEY'S estate will prove more valuable than has been supposed. Instead of being worth but $25,000 or $30,000, as was thought a short time after his death, it probably represents a value of about $125,000, quite enough to render his daughters comfortable.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD, whose name has come before the public in connection with the last illness of Agassiz and Sumner, is not a Frenchman, as isgenerally supposed, but the son of Captain Edward Brown, a Philadelphia shipmaster, and was born in Mauritius in 1817. His mother was a Frenchwoman.

NEARLY all the distinguished men, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who took part in the violent political contest of 1850-51, twenty-five years ago, are now dead. They were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Benton, Fillmore, Seward, Chase, Sumner, Clayton, Corwin, Bell, Everett, and Dickson.

IN THE domestic annals of the White House is one marriage, that of a daughter of President Monroe, in 1820. Two Presidents have died, Taylor and Harrison, and a third lay in state after his death. Several children have died and one baby was born, James Madison Randolph, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

DON CARLOS will be twenty-six years old on to-day, the 30th instant. The *Freeman's Journal*, in recording the fact, characteristically adds that "there are a good many Catholics who will go to communion and offer masses and prayers for the only king in Europe that is fighting for God and for His Holy Church!"

MRS. VAN TASSELL, who died aged 89 at Maumee City, O., is said to have been the first woman admitted to medical lectures in this country. These she attended in New York in 1843 and afterward practiced for six years in Memphis. In early life she, with her husband, was a missionary among the Ottawa Indians.

MISS NEILSON was playing in San Francisco, before crowded houses. The other evening, when, delivering the epilogue in "As You Like It," she spoke of "kissing as many of the men as had beards that pleased her," the gratification of the masculine part of the audience found expression in a long and ardent sigh from the gallery, which brought down the house, and compelled the lovely actress herself to join in the laugh.

AFTER "Who killed Tecumseh?" and "Who shot Stonewall Jackson?" comes the question "Who killed General E. D. Baker?" Captain A. G. Brown says it was Col. Bent, of the 18th Mississippi Regiment, who was himself shot almost immediately, and died without knowing what distinguished officer he had fired at in that fierce struggle at Ball's Bluff. And Capt. Brown thinks it but just, when a statue of Baker is to be sculptured for the United States, to commemorate the achievement of the Confederate officer.

A ROYAL BANQUET.

State Banquet at Windsor Castle in Honor of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh—Distinguished Guests Present—Dresses and Diamonds of the Ladies—A Grand Entertainment.

The Queen gave a grand banquet in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, on Monday evening, March 9, in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The invited guests, to the number of 150, comprised the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur and the Duke of Cambridge, the members of the present and of the late Government, the great officers of State, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and other persons of high dignity in the realm. As early as half-past four a number of Her Majesty's private carriages were driven to Windsor station for the conveyance of visitors to the castle, and there was a constant stream of these vehicles following one another into the quadrangle, which was a scene of much animation. Within the edifice there was some commotion caused by the marshalling of the guests to the apartments specially allotted to them. In one vestibule a schedule had been placed containing the names of those guests who were to be accommodated in the castle for the night, with the numbers of the rooms and the particular sections of the building where they were situate, so that the transit thither was ready and easy. A train which arrived shortly before six o'clock brought a number of very distinguished passengers, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and the Duke of Cambridge. Among its occupants there were also several members of the Ministry and of the late Government.

Mr. Disraeli was the first to emerge from the station and take a place in one of the attendant carriages. Lord Derby also rode. Mr. Gladstone, however, preferred walking, and proceeded on foot to the castle. Immediately behind him, also on foot, came a group of ex-Ministers, of whom Lord Granville was the centre. A special train had been appointed to leave Paddington at ten minutes past six, and was timed to arrive at a quarter to seven, it was allotted to the conveyance of those guests who were not to remain at the castle at the conclusion of the banquet, and who returned to town by another special train at eleven o'clock. By half-past six the courtyard was again filled with Her Majesty's carriages. Every gentleman was either in full court dress of blue and gold or in uniform of scarlet and gold; the ladies were in costumes which may fairly be described as magnificent, and their presence made the scene extremely bright and animated. Among the arrivals were the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Mr. Assheton Cross, Home Secretary; the Marquis of Exeter, Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty; the Duke of Sutherland, Sir William Knollys, Lord John Manners, Mr. and Mrs. Goschen. With some apparent confusion, but in reality with great expedition, the large number of guests were placed in the carriages and driven to the Castle.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL,

the stately and ornate banqueting room, and its approaches were handsomely decorated for this brilliant occasion. The grand staircase leading from the Clock Tower in the quadrangle to the Waterloo Gallery, where the guests were assembled, was ornamented by a collection of flower plants, most of them exotic, and graceful greenery. The hall itself, with its gorgeous proportions and rich architectural beauties, was also made radiant with flowers. At each end stood immense sideboards, on which was artistically arranged a wealth of gold and silver in every variety of design. In the centre of the floor stretched over 100 feet a long, wide table, covered primarily with the most exquisite drapery, while along its whole length stood at short intervals gilded candelabra of great height and size, bearing myriads of wax lights, which produced a magnificent effect. The illumination might safely have been left to these candelabra, but, in addition, a number of mod rn burners, shedding powerful softened light, were placed in suitable positions. The table was, so to speak, a splendid bouquet long drawn out, flowers and rare fruits being spread in tasteful profusion. Conspicuous among the ornaments was the jewelled peacock—one of the spoils of Delhi when that city was captured in the Indian mutiny, and used for the first time in a former State banquet given by Her Majesty.

At exactly a quarter to eight the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward led the way into the hall, their wands of office in their hands. First walked THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH, as the guests of the evening, then Her Majesty, on the arm of the Prince of Wales. The Queen wore a dark dress, over which flowed the veil from the white Marie Stuart cap. Her Majesty, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh each wore the ribbon and star of St. Catharine of Russia, the orders of Victoria and Albert, of Louise of Prussia and of Saxe Coburg Gotha. The Princess Christian and the Princess Louise wore the order of Victoria and Albert and Portugal, the Princess Beatrice the order of Victoria and Albert, and the Princes wore the ribbon and star of St. Andrew of Russia. The Duke of Edinburgh was in naval uniform, and the Duchess of Edinburgh in a white dress with diamonds, looking very well. The Prince of Wales was in his General's uniform. Prince Arthur, in rifle uniform, took the Princess of Wales round the long table to her place exactly opposite Her Majesty, with the white wedding cake between them. Prince Leopold, who wore the kilt, took in Princess Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, in field marshal's uniform, took in the Princess Louise, while the Princess Beatrice entered the hall on the arm of Prince Christian. Immediately Her Majesty entered the Life Guard's band in the gallery struck up "God Save the Queen," followed by the Russian Hymn.

THE QUEEN

wore magnificent diamonds, and the Princesses and all the ladies flashed with jewels. The ladies, however, were in a minority, for at least ninety of the company of one hundred and thirty six were gentlemen, who were all in uniform. The scene, when all the company had entered and ranged themselves in double file along the table, was magnificent. Glistening jewelry, resplendent stars and decorations, rich purple and crimson ribbons, waving feathers and glorious uniforms produced an effect which, so far as color alone was concerned, could not have been enhanced. It was a stately and a grand entertainment, worthy of the occasion it was intended to celebrate; and it is deserving of note also that it was the only ceremonial of its kind at which Her Majesty has presided since the year 1861.

Orange Culture in Florida.

If oranges are not golden apples, and the groves of Florida are not Hesperides, there are indications that the culture of this fruit is coming to be very profitable. A Palatka paper mentions that Dummits' grove, which only cost $1,500 per annum, yielded last year 600,000 oranges, for which the proprietor received $11,000, and that, with proper care, it would give from $50,000 to $75,000. H. L. Hart's grove, at Palatka, yielded him an income of $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Arthur Ginn's grove, at Mellonville, of 1,100 trees, pays him $12,000 to $15,000 yearly, and is worth $100,000. Mr. DeBary, of New York, has a grove near Enterprise, of 20,000 trees. Mr. Charles S. Brown, of New York, has one opposite Palatka of 1,200 trees. It will be strange if the handsome profits of the business do not stimulate the culture of a fruit which is always sure of a near and ready market.

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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

POSTPONEMENT.

Louisville Library Scheme.

We always said so; but if you want a nice Satinwood or Inlaid Pearl Hair Brush, or a French Plate Rosewood or Mahogany Mirror, Buffalo Horn or Turquoise Shell Comb, Nail, Tooth, Clothes or Hair Brush of any kind or description, you can always find what you want at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

N. B.—No postponement so far as heard from.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
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At 9c, A Very Fine Brown Sheeting.
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At 12½c, An Extra Bargain in Fine Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Check, Striped and Figured Damask Crash.
At 12½c, Splendid Value in Damask Towels.
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At 12½c, Cheviot Shirtings—very heavy.

Lonsdale and other popular brands of

MUSLINS,

At correspondingly low prices.

Check, Striped and Figured

TABLE LINENS,

A very handsome stock of all grades very low.

Striped and Checked

TURKEY RED DAMASKS,

Also in variety of colors.

Sheeting and Furniture Checks,
Cheviot and Union Shirtings,
Tickings, Ginghams, &c.,
German Checks and Tickings.

Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts in White, also with colored centres.

We have now upon counters in all classes of Goods—Foreign and Domestic—bargains such as we have never had the pleasure of offering customers before, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

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SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

By the late Fire. No 371 Broadway, New York, will be offered at

Less Than Half Cost

WHITE GOODS

Slightly Soiled,

SUCH AS

NAINSOOK, SWISS,

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VEILINGS, BAREGES

Grenadines, Embroideries,

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Immense Bargains.

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STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

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MACHINE CARDS.

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WILLIAM

NEW ARRANGEMENTS

1874.

New Spring Goods, Of all kinds, On Second Floor.

Marseilles Quilts, Toilet Quilts, Honey Comb Quilts.

SECOND FLOOR

Is now fitted up a general storeroom, where all kinds of Goods may be found as on first floor.

Wall Screens, Toilet Sets, Bureau Sets.

Toilet Sacques, Chemises, Ladies' Night Gowns.

Ladies' and Misses Fine White Skirts,

Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.

Ladies' and Misses' Fine White Muslin Underwear.

Children's and Misses' Of all kinds, Fine Underwear.

LADIES' FANCY STRIPED SHAWLS,

Fine—only $2 00—very cheap.

Calico Waists, White Waists, Chintz Waists.

Linen Waists, Alpaca Waists, Embroidered Waists.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS of every description—lowest to finest qualities.

Handsome New Flowers, Pom Pons, Mourning Flowers.

Mats and Bonnets, Scarfs, Ruchings, Ribbons and Flowers.

This department will be found to be very attractive at

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SPRING GOODS.

197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

SILKS.

We have just opened our new lines of

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our

BLACK SILKS

are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN HEIDLE" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at

Reduced Prices.

IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS

We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.

Plain Dress Silks,

In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.

BLACK TORQUOISE, AND

BLACK GRAS DE SUES,

For Trimming.

New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
All the latest styles in Neck Ruchings.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton in every grade, plain and striped.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear.
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Striped Linen, Tucked Skirting.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

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DRY GOODS!

English Walking Jackets, Shawls, Blankets, Merinos, Serges, Cashmeres,

AND ALL

Winter Dress Goods

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

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CARPETS,

LATEST STYLES.

Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths.

BEST DESIGNS.

SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We offer a large and well selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Boyard, Rose & Co.,

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North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.

Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $10,000 for Two Years.
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Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. Bonds.

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BANK STOCKS,
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Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnaces, Collieries and dealers by keg or car load, AT LOW PRICES. Safety Fuse constantly on hand. ARTHUR KIRK,

No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin,) Pittsburgh.

BEANS—25 BBLS CHOICE NAVY Beans.
DRIED PEACHES—25 bbls Halves; 15 do Quarters; 15 do Mixed.
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For sale by J. R. CANFIELD, 116 Water street and 153 First avenue.

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DRESS GOODS

JUST OPENED.

At 12½c, Striped Spring Poplins—choice colors.
At 25c, Fine Double-width Alpacas—all the new shades.
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In handsome colors.

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Gray Dress Goods in all desirable fabrics.
Fine All Wool Cashmeres, very choice goods.
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Empress Cloths, new Spring colors.
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Direct from Manufacturers.

Best American Silks, in black and colors.
Best makes Foreign Black Dress Silks.
Striped Dress Silks.
Plaid Dress Silks.
Colored Silks, all Shades.
Elegant Embroidered Silk Polonaises.

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In all Desirable Fabrics and Qualities.

LATEST STYLES IN

Ladies' Walking Jackets.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques.
Shawls in great variety.
Mourning Shawls.
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Goods for Men and Boys' wear.
Cassimere—extra bargains.
4-4 Diagonal and Dra Eta Cloths.
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Jeans and Tweeds.

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Ladies' Chemise,
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In fine MUSLIN and CAMBRIC, a superior make at

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Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
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Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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Special agreements relating to interest made.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 30, 1874.

The past few days have wrought a great change in the prospects of business. Hope has taken place of apprehension, and activity has supplanted lethargy. The inquiry for money is greater than heretofore, and commercial paper is coming out in greater volume. Heretofore, our furnaces and mills have been active but in many cases, the activity was compulsory. It was clearly better to work up the stock of material on hand, and dispose of it, even if it were at a small profit, than to issue paper, and carry stock with the aid of the banks. Hence iron has been cheap, and yet our mills and furnaces kept running. As we have stated from time to time, the higher the quality of manufacture, the more the profit. Pig iron has been purchased at little or no profit, or at actual loss. Rails, and the cruder forms of manufacture have suffered in the same way; while the small articles of manufacture in iron and steel have been fairly profitable.

Real estate has tended downwards, and is still rating at low figures. The same may be said of local stocks. The banks are still careful in the soenting of paper, but can supply all well sustained demands.

The Stock Exchange has placed the Harlem General Mortgage of $12,000,000 on the list of Stocks and Bonds for regular dealings. Also the General Mortgage of $6,400,000 of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Road. This last-named road now embraces 342 miles, by consolidation with what was known heretofore as the Nashville and North West Road. The whole length is 321 miles from Chattanooga, via. Nashville, to Hickman, on the Mississippi River, exclusive of twenty-one miles Branches. Of the General Mortgage, $1,200,000 is reserved to pay off the Chattanooga and Nashville Mortgage, (Ante-War,) indorsed by the State of Tennessee, and also to pay $1,000,000 subsequent Mortgage on the whole line.

Despite the more active working of money in the open market at London, the Bank of England managers, at the regular weekly meeting, made no change in the minimum rate of discount, which still stands at 3½ per cent. The Bank of England took bullion during last week to £25,000, gaining on balance to-day £45,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 44½ per cent., against 46⅞ the previous week

A steamer has been launched in England that was built purely for the purpose of use in cable laying. The new English cable is nearly completed, and will be ready to go on board the steamer on the 15th proximo. This cable, it will be remembered, is to be laid direct between England and the United States coast, and will have for its terminus, this side, some portion of the New England coast, probably New Hampshire. Availing of the experiments in the other cables, the one under construction is of much lighter material, and is therefore built at a much smaller expense. The Company under whose auspices it is formed is an independent one, and is called "The Independent Cable Company," and we believe cannot amalgamate with any other Company. The new cable will, therefore, ensure cheap tolls for telegraphing between Europe and America, and as such is heralded with great joy by those who are forced to make use of the present expensive lines. It is this cable we believe that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company are negotiating with for direct communication, with present prospects of success.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113¾	113
U. S. 5'ses—1881—coupons	12½	12⅝
Do., do. 1881	116¾	116⅞
5-20 1862	117¼	117⅛
5-20—1864,	119¼	119⅛
" 1865 "	120⅜	120⅛
" 1868 new.		119⅜
" 1867 "	120⅝	120⅜
" 1868—coupons.	120⅜	120⅜
10-40's "	114⅝	114⅜
Currency 6's	117½	117
New 5 per cents	115	115
10-40's—coupons	114¼	114⅜

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	101⅜	101⅜
Erie	39⅝	40⅜
I. C.	104	104⅝
A. & P. Preferred	15⅝	16⅜
B. & E.	1⅞	1⅞
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	32⅜
St. Paul	43⅝	44⅞
Do. preferred	65	64⅜
Michigan Southern	91	91⅜
Do. Central	85⅛	86⅜
North Western Common	57⅜	58⅜
Do. preferred	73	73⅜
Rock Island	107¼	107⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	99⅛	99
Pacific Mail	47⅜	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph	86⅜	86⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅜	31⅜
Union Pacific	56⅜	57⅜
Toledo & Wabash	45	45⅞
Marions	18	19
Chicago and Alton	105	106⅜
Adams Express	97	99
American Express	65⅜	66⅜
U. S. Express	72	71
W., Fargo & Co. Express	76¾	77⅜
Terre Haute		15
Panama	115	115
Fort Wayne	99¾	99⅞
Marshall and St. Joseph	36¾	36⅞

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	53⅝
" " scrip	98¾
Reading	36⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	120⅜
Old Creek	13⅝
Lehigh Valley	36⅜
A. V. R. R 7-30	92
Central Transportation	45
Empire do.	51

NEW YORK, March 28, 1874.

Money was more active this afternoon at 4@5 per cent., with a few exceptional transactions at 6. Foreign exchange closed dull and steady at 485 for six days prime bankers bills and 488 for demand. Gold closed at 113, after selling at 113¾@112¾. The rates paid for carrying were 4¾, 5, 3¾, 2¾, 2 and 1 per cent. to flat. The clearances were $78,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $260,000 for interest and in redemption of 5 20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,464,200 for customs. The specie shipments for the week amounted to $485,000, mostly silver bars. Governments closed steady. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market opened irregular and in the main lower on rumors from Washington that the Treasury would sell from three to five millions gold next month. Erie was affected by reports of a falling off in the earnings for the month of March. Later in the day prices advanced. The market was firm during the last hour of business, closing at nearly the highest point of the day. The leading features were Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Western Union and C. C. & I. C. The sales between ten and two o'clock aggregated 145,000 shares, 25,000 of which were Western Union, 28,000 Union Pacific, 13,000 Wabash, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 24,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 St. Paul, and 5,000 Erie.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$ 511,300
Specie, decrease	1,256,700
Legal tenders, increase	400,700
Deposits, decrease	1,260,200
Circulation, increase	9,100
Decrease in issue	443,225

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120⅜; 5-20s of '62, 117⅝; do of '64, 120⅜; do of '65, 120⅝; do. new, 119⅜; do of '67, 120⅝; do '68, 120⅝; new 5s, 115⅛; 10-40s, 114⅜; currency 6s, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 90; do new, 86; Virginia, new, 56; do old, 51; North Carolina old, 28¾; do new, 21.

Stocks.—Quicksilver, 27½; Quicksilver preferred, 40¾; Quicksilver, 27½; Adams Express, 99; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 66; United States Express, 76; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 40¾; do preferred, 69; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 86½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 99; Northwestern common, 57¾; do preferred, 73¾; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 44¾; do preferred, 64¾; Toledo & Wabash, 45¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 35; Chicago & Alton, 106¾; do preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 57¾; Central Pacific, 94¾; Union, 86; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111.

LONDON, March 28—5 P. M.—Consols 91⅝@92 5-20's of '65, 109¾; do. '67, 103¾; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 39¾; preferred 61.

PARIS, March 28.—Rentes, 59f 35c.

FRANKFORT, March 28.—5-20s of '62, 98⅝.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 28, 1874.

Business generally continues very quiet, it usually is at this particular time, and while our merchants generally are complaining, claiming that trade is in an unsatisfactory condition, they are also hopeful of a decided change for the better next month. The country is known to be almost bare of stock, hence we look for a largely increased country trade as country merchants will soon commence to lay in their summer supplies.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $4 to $5.75 per bri. for fair to prime, and $5⅞ for choice.

ASHES—Pots crowded for, at 6 gallons.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the finer grades, and we can report sales at 32 to 42 for choice to choice.

BRANS—$20@21.25 ₩ bushel.

CHEESE—We can report a continued good local demand, but there has been no quotable change in prices for several weeks. From New York Factorys is still quotable at 16@18¾ in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—$14@17 ₩ bri.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples unchanged at 9@10c. Peaches at 12 for halves. Blackberries, 15@16.

EGGS—The market is reported steady, with regular sales reported at 14@15.

FLOUR—The arrivals, although not large, are sufficient to keep up the supply, and while the market is generally reported quiet, prices are firmly sustained. Country brands, $4.75@5.25 for spring wheat flours, the outside figure for fancy Minnesotas; $7.75@8.25 for red winter, and $8@9 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@6.

GRAIN—There is nothing particularly new in grain circles; the arrivals continue light but the supply is pretty well up to the wants of the trade, is quiet and nominally unchanged. $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white. The Oat market is steadier under the influence of lighter receipts and offerings, but prices remain as last quoted, ranging from 55 to 57, as to quality. Ear Corn is in light supply and selling readily upon arrival at 75 in bulk and 77@78 sacked. Shelled Corn is still unotable at 72@75. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95@1. No movement in Barley, we notice it is down pretty well in Chicago.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to note in the demand for the leading grocery staples, but our merchants are counting upon an increased inquiry for goods from the country next month, as country dealers have been buying very sparingly ever since the panic, and their stocks must be pretty well run down. Coffee continues unsettled; late advices from the east report a little more activity but at a still further shrinkage in prices. Roasted Coffee is being sold here at the same figures as 60 days.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard A, 10¾; Extra C, 9¾; Circle A, 9¾; Golden C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

HOMINY—Is in light supply but unchanged; $5 per bri. to the trade, and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

LARD—Pailed is still quotable on wholesale track at $15@23 ₩ ton, according to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Bran, $1.10@1.15; Middlings $1.40@1.50. Oil Meal, $81.90@2.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jars quoted at $1.25@1.30 to the trade, and $1.30@1.40 in a small way. Maple Sugar, 12@14.

ONIONS—$4@6 ₩ bri.

POTATOES—Still quotable at $1 to $1.25 per bushel by the carload, the outside figure for choice Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in demand, with sales at 12@14c. Dressed Turkeys, 15@17.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₩ lb. 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, 9c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $15.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 10¾c. Do. bkts 11¾. Do. in 5 lb. cauldrons, 12½c. Do in 3 lb. 12¾c. Do in 1 lb. pails, 13c. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quotable at $5.75@6.25 ₩ bushel. Timothy at $3.15@3.25. Flax Seed, $2.25@$2.30.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 28, 1874.

The Crude Petroleum market continues irregular and unsettled, but prices are still tending upward; immediate shipment quoted at $1.65@1.67½ ₩ bri at Parker and certificates at $1.75@1.81¾, according to pipe line. The Oil Area is a vigorous effort being made to bull the market no longer admits of a doubt. Rumors have been put in circulation recently in regard to the falling off in the production, largely increased empty tankage and an increased demand, it is believed for the purpose of stimulating the market, but the indications are that they will not produce the desired effect, as legitimate buyers generally, we mean consumers, will not buy. Refiners can see nothing in the position of the market for the product to warrant them in paying higher prices for the raw material than is and has been for some time past, higher relatively than the product. They would not object to pay an advance for Crude if refined would justify it; the manufacturer would just as soon pay $2.50 as $1.50 ₩ bri for the former; if the market would warrant it.—Oil City Derrick. A fair manufacturer's margin, and this, it is well known well, cannot now be realized. We are assured that taking present rates for crude, he cannot obtain actual cost, and the consequence is that nearly all the refiners here, except those who are contracted ahead, have shut down.

The refined market is firmer and more active, and prices have advanced within the past few days from ¼ to ¾ of a cent per gallon, but it is still lower relatively than crude. Spot quoted at 15¾, April, first half, Philadelphia delivery, 14¾; last half, 14½; May, first half, 15¾; last half, 15¾; June, 16. Our refiners, as might be expected, are all anxious to start up, but they cannot do so until there is a decided change in the position of the market; one of two things must take place, the raw article become cheaper or refined go higher, and so far as the refining interest here is concerned, it makes but little difference which.

The barrel trade continues dull, but prices have undergone no quotable change, and remain at $1.60; city make, $1.45. Refiners generally are reported as being largely stocked, many of them would buy more if they only had storage room.

Receipts crude this week	20,706 obls
last week	22,643 "
Jan. 1 to date	594,992 "
same time, 1873	468,550 "
Exports refined this week	17,264 "
last week	15,010 "
Jan. 1 to date	112,125 "
same time 1873	127,697 "

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee	Rbls.
Duncan	Vesta O. W.	621
Stewart	Sunbeam O. W.	154
Duncan	Star O. W.	102
H & B	Fairview G. W.	994
Stevenson	Central O. W.	144
Duncan	Cosmos O. W.	34
L & F	Brilliant O. W.	912
Total		5,656

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette,
SMITH'S FERRY,
Beaver Co., Pa., March 28, 1874.
Crude oil at C. & P. R. R. Station ₩ bri. $1.36¾; at wells, 95c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, March 28, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	551 cars	451 cars
Hogs	183 "	124 "
Sheep	90 "	68 "
Horses	54 "	50 "
Mules	12 "	11 "
Total	889 "	734 "

FREIGHTS.

There has been no recent change, but it is rumored that a further reduction is contemplated. Following are the prevailing rates:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$40 ₩ car	$40 ₩ car	$30 ₩ car
Philadelphia	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

CATTLE.

Trade opened a little slow this week, and it continued so up until Wednesday noon; the Philadelphia buyers, before the time in question, expressed a determination not to buy unless they could do so at a considerable reduction, alleging that what they bought the week preceding done no good, made no money for them, and that unless sellers would come down in their views they would take but very few, if any, cattle. It looked on Wednesday forenoon as if they (the Philadelphia men) would succeed in breaking the market, and we believe they did force a slight reduction in the commoner grades, but sellers, as a general thing refused to make concessions, and the result was that, with the exception just referred to, full last week's prices were obtained. On Wednesday afternoon trade opened up pretty lively and from then until the close of Thursday all the cattle offered were picked up, and the market turned out better than was generally expected. There were more good cattle on sale than there have been for some time past, hence while, as already intimated, there was no quotable change in prices, some lots of cattle brought from ¼ to ¾ a cent ₩ lb above anything that was sold last week, but should be borne in mind that there was a great difference in the quality of the cattle. Hedges, Huff & Co. sold 2 cars of Caney Illinois steers, averaging 1,400 lbs at 7¼; the same firm sold 1 car from Licking Co., Ohio, averaging 1,340 at 7¼, and 1 car averaging 1,430 at 7c; Jacob Neely disposed of two cars at 7¼. Last week there was nothing sold above 6¾, but we have no doubt the quality of the cattle above noted would have brought 7@7¼. Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 1 car good 1,300 steers at 6.60, and 2 cars, 1,230 lbs at 6¾.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,500 steers	6.85@7.00
Extra 1,400 steers	6.62½@6.75
Prime 1,300 steers	6.40@6.50
Good 1,100@1,200 steers	6.00@6.25
Good 1,000@1,050 steers	5.50@5.75
Stockers, 800@900 lbs	4.50@5.00
Bulls, as to quality	4.00@5.00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was, as will be seen, an unusually heavy one, 90 cars, or 22 cars in excess of last week; fortunately for the selling interest, they were not, as has been the case recently, rushed in during the early part of the week. The arrivals at the opening were not large, and with an active demand prices were advanced from ¼ to ¾ of a cent ₩ lb, and notwithstanding the receipts increased each succeeding day the advance was fully maintained all the way through. Those buyers who bought early in the week were determined that those who came in later should not buy any cheaper so that they could not undersell them, and this being the case competition was pretty lively, and notwithstanding the supply was heavy, unusually so, the market was stiff and prices ruled higher than at any time this year. Hazlewood & Blackstock sold one car of extra Ohio, open wool, 151 lbs at 6¾, and another car, averaging 138 lbs, at the same figure. Prime to extra fine wool, 9@100 lbs, quotable at 7¾@8, and 85@90 lbs at 7@7¼. 77@82 lbs, 6½@6¾. Ohio sheep are a little apprehensive that, in the event of another heavy run, the market will react next week, but the indications are that it will hold its own until after shearing, as producers will not sell now unless they can obtain very full rates.

HOGS.

The hog market up until to day was quiet, with but little change in prices; there was but little life in trade, and on Thursday and Friday the general tone indicated weakness. A number of the regular buyers ordered pretty freely from Chicago, which, of course, curtailed to that extent the demand here, but as already stated, there was not much change in prices. This morning, however, there was quite an active demand, and by noon the pens were pretty well cleared, especially of the best grades. Prime Philadelphia hogs quotable at 6.40@6.50 and fair to good Yorkers at 6¾@6¾.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 27—American Pig.—The market remains as last reported. The principal companies still adhere to their refusal either to shade quotations for present delivery or to contract at these prices for season delivery. Companies not so favorably known, however, are shading our prices. The demand continues very small and stocks are accumulating, notwithstanding the large decrease of production. The uncertainty in business circles makes consumers indisposed to buy more than enough to supply their present needs, while the appreciation of labor troubles makes the furnace companies unwilling to enter into long engagements. We quote Foundry No. 1, $36@36; Foundry No. 2, $33@34; Gray Forge, $29@31.

Bar—No change in quotations of Refined Bars, the fair average of sales being still from 2 to 2.05 ₩ pound, with a few large mills refusing to sell at less than 2¾ to 3.0c. A slightly better feeling is observable in the market, which it is hoped will not prove temporary. It is currently reported that a Russian railway company have closed a contract with one of our locomotive manufacturing companies for 70 locomotives to be delivered during this year. Rails—The Rail market presents no new feature. The extreme dullness which has characterized it for the past six months continues without improvement. Many of the Rails here are not pressed for sale, while other lots, especially of sections not in general demand, have been quoted at very low figures. We note the offer in the week of a lot at $46 gold. We quote American, $56@59 at works —Iron Age.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—Pig iron continues dull, at $34@35 for No. 1 foundry and $33@33 for No. 2 do. Manufactured iron sells at 3 2.10@3.15@2 ₩ lb, and steel at 4@4.25 ₩ keg.

ST. LOUIS, March 26—The Iron Mountain company have this spring shipped up the Ohio river, from the railroad depot, over 30,000 tons. A gentleman connected with this company, recently returned from a visit to Pittsburgh and other manufacturing points East, says that he found the iron manufacture completely demoralized by the low price which bar iron has struck to, which is at least 9 ₩ cent. below last year. The price of iron in the market here is declining—this week Iron Mountain and Irondale charcoal hot blast metals (four months time) $1 off from previous quotation—now quotable at $43@43. No. 2 same $1 off, at $39@41; mottled and white at $35, and common bar at 1.90c. ₩ lb pound, present quotation being at $3.10@3.15c.—Globe.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 28, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring at $1.22; No 2 at $1.19¾ spot, according to date of receipts; seller April $1.19¾; seller May $1.23¾; No 3 at 1.03@1.16. Corn dull and nominal; No 2 mixed regular at 34c; strictly fresh 33½c; seller April 34½c; seller May 36½c. Oats dull and prices are nominal. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 90@92c. Barley active and higher; No 1 at 1.35@1.55; No 2 at 1.20@1.28.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled. Pork $15.00 spot or seller April; $15.12½ May. Lard $9.65 spot or seller April, $9.80 May; demand active and prices advanced ½c. Shoulders 4¾@5½c; short rib middles 8½c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 92c.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton dull at 16¾c. Flour steady; superfine was ern and state $5.00@5.20; common to good $5.20@5.80; extra do $5.90@6.70. Wheat, rye, barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; new western mixed 61@62c; old do 63@64c. Oats dull; mixed western 59@60c; white western 62@64c. Hay, hops and groceries dull and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 7¾c; refined 18½c. Leather steady at 27½@30c. Pork firm at $16.60. Beef unchanged; hides dull. Lard firmer at 9¾@9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 92c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake 24½@25c. Pig iron quiet; Scotch $30@34; American $27@33. Bar quiet; Russia sheet 16.50@17c. Spelter and Nail is unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Pork scarce and firm at $16.87½@17. Sugar in better demand and firmer; fair to fully fair 6¾@7¾c. Molasses dull, fair/ordinary 27c. Corn meal dull at $3.40. Others unchanged. Cotton: demand slack; sales 2,000 bales; buyers and sellers apart; prices exceedingly irregular; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14¾c; low middling to strict low middling 15¾@16c; middling to strict middling 16¾@16¾c; good middling 17¼c; receipts 5,000 bales; exports to continent 7,500; coastwise 2,892; to Great Britain 8,400; stock 245,248; unmoved 124,700.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Cotton steady at 15¾c. Flour, Wheat and Barley dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 62@63c. Oats dull at 39@39c. Rye steady at $1.06. Pork in fair demand and market firm; sales 400 bbls. Lard in fair demand and market firm; steam 9½c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders sold at 5½c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¾@8¾c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders sold at 6¾c; clear rib 9c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Whisky quiet and firm at 91c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Flour and Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn dull; sales 30,000 bush. Oats firmer at 60@62c. Rye dull at 92@93c. Pork $16.50. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Bacon firm and active, but unchanged. Lard firm at 9¾@9¾c. Butter unchanged. Coffee entirely nominal. Whisky weak at 90@90½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Cotton firm at 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier at $1.30@1.40. Corn dull at 60@62c. Oats dull at 40@42c. Bulk shoulders 5c; sides 8¾@8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¾@9¾c. Lard 9¾@10c. Whisky 92@92½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—Flour dull at $4.90@6.25. Wheat dull; No 1 at $1.20; No 2 at 1.08 steady and in moderate demand; No 2 fresh 46c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed fresh 35c. Oats firm and in moderate demand; No 1 fresh 35c. Barley irregular; No 1 fresh $1.37; No 2 at $1.40.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Cotton dull at 8½@8¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; American 8,700; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese 64s.

ANTWERP, March 28.—Refined petroleum 33f.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 3 white Wabash $1.45; amber Michigan $1.47½; No 1 red $1.40; No 2 do $1.37½; and prices lower; high mixed 67½c; seller April 68c; no grade 66c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1 50c; No 2 at 46c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—Cotton steady; middling 15¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn 77@78c. Oats active at 48c. Pork firmer at $16.50@17. Lard steady at 9½@10c. Bacon strong: 7¾c; 7¾@8c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Flour dull; superfine $4.25@4.75; extra $5@5.75; Penna. family $6@6.75. Corn active at 64@65c. Oats firm; white 62@63c; mixed 60@61c. Petroleum excited; crude 15c; refined 30c. Whisky 97½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 red $1.56; No 2 $1.46. Corn firm at 70@72c. Oats steady at 42@43c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 28.—Wheat quiet; prime white Canada $1.77. Corn in demand at 72c. Barley dull and prices nominal; Canada $1.80.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 28.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and prices are nominal.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 28.—The wool market remains unchanged, and prices are quite as firm for fine fleeces, combing and delaine selections as heretofore. Medium pulled, but for anything that is not up in condition or not washed sufficiently by manufacturers, it is dull, and sales have to be made at a figure. The general average in the price of pulled wool has led to more inquiry, and the sales of the week to be here 270,000 pounds. Price s are off full 2@3c per pound from the current rates of a few weeks ago. The new western supplies are almost unsaleable at satisfactory prices. The sales here are limited to fine and Pennsylvania extras and double extra 56@57c; Michigan, Wisconsin, western New York, Pennsylvania and Maine 48@55c; combing and delaine 60@62c; fine unwashed 38@40c; superfine and extra pulled 56@60c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 28.—There was a sluggish movement of domestic goods from first hands, but the jobbing trade was more active. Cotton goods are fevorish and irregular, with advances to jobbers. Cottonades are selling more freely at reduced prices. Red Bank shirting is reduced to 8c. Colored cottons are rolled 2 cents per yard quiet. Prints and percales are active. Woolen goods are dull. Foreign and domestic dress goods are brisk.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Cattle: receipts 1,100; active to extra; offerings; prices firm and unchanged; $6.25@6.75 for fair to choice steers; stockers and feeders dull. Hogs: receipts 8,621; active and firm; $5@6 for common to extra; shipments 9,523. Sheep: receipts 355; steady and unchanged.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooma.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Graff B & Co. m	3	Isabella Furnace. o	7
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
McKnight F & Co. o	4	Pen Boll Co. o	2
Byers McC & Co. p	2	Isabella Furnace. o	20
Shoenberger B & Co. o	16	Lewis G & Fm	30
Total			43
PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
J Moorhead. m			4
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.			
Jones & L. m	2	J Moorhead. m	3
Zug and Co. m	1	Phillips N & Co. m	2
Total			5

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—15 bris beans, Fincos & Co; 3 do, Lang & Co; 27 do eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 35 bdls hubs, Hare Bros; 30 do spokes, McWhinney; 2 bris d apples 2 tres meal, H Loh & Co; 1 cask straw, Jewell & L; 1 car flour, Luebbe Bros; 6 tubs butter, Voigt M Co; 7 do, J H Meyer; 2 do eggs, J Seifreth; 2 do butter, H Rea; 23 bdles, J Caley & Co; 5 cars muck iron, McKnight D & Co; 1 car potatoes, S Johnston; 13 sks feathers, Vangorder & S; 10 bris o sette, Voigt M & Co; 3 cars ice, Franenheim & Co; 15 tubs butter, J B Canfield; 11 bris spirits, S S Watters; 10 do, J Seifreth; 25 do, Voigt M & M; 40 pails lard, R Owens; 25 bxs hops, J S Dilworth & Co; 5 cars pig lead, Pgh W Works; 1 do, Ditteridge & Son; 1 car flour, H H Yokum; 100 bris do, A Kirkpatrick; 300 do, owners; 3 cars spelter, Moorhead & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, Aubray & M; 2 do o bris, Central R Company; 1 car lumber, Slack & S; 1 do lime, J B Canfield; 215 kegs 1 beer, J Lisey & J; Co; 1 car brick, J Marshall; 1 do, Reese G & Co; 1 do oats, J Hammond; 1 do, Houck McC & Co; 23 bdls paper, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 5 kegs 3 barley, 4 bxs & Co; 300 bdls paper, H Gerwig & Co; 3 2 do, H T Bruggerman; 10 do, Dilworth Bros & Co; 2 bxs do c seed, Elwood & McC; 12 bris apples, 22 do beans, Voigt M & Co; 36 do sunds, J H Loh & Co; 3 do eggs, H Rea, 4 bxs do, H Bowein & Co; 5 sacks corn, J M Peet; 245 do e do, J & W Fairles; 7 bris apples, 2 kegs butter, Vangorder & S; 2 firkins do 5 bris eggs, W H trug; 7 sks potatoes, J Mc; 1 do, Cracken Bro; 10 bris onions, 5 do d apples, 1 d hops, Aead C & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 car bag 70 bris cement, Laing & M; K 7 do whisky, Spruce & K; 149 sks rags, McCullough & S; 100 tres e ham 2 cars shoulders, J H Parker; 1 car m stuff, J M Peet; 40 pails tobacco, J Fuller; ton; 23 bdls spokes 2 do shafts 3 do felloes 6 do bows 6 do wheels, J McCutcheon; 100 bris flour, T C Jenkins; 29 sks flour, C H Mc ridge; 25 cases tobacco, Haworth & D; 12 caddis do, Dunievy Bros; 25 bris whisky M Munhall & Co; 50 do hominy, Voigt M & Co; 22 sks barley, Eberhart & O; 5 tres shoulders 1 do sausage, Walt L & Co; 30 do hams, W B Hays & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—7 cars lime Carnegie K and Co, 1 do Shoenberger B and Co, 7 do Isabella F C & do coal AVR R Co, 25 do Sahue C Co, 110 do P & M Co, 1 do C C, 1 do lumber G Mundorff, 3 do iron A V R R Co, 1 do 1 stone, J Montgomery, 10 orts 20 bus starch J Renshaw Co, 20 do 3 orts do H Riddle Son & Co, 6 cases per fumery Harris & E 4 bgs potatoes 1 elk corn 8 calves J Hoffman, 10 sks rye Scott & G, 2 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION—1 car s pipe, C G McMillan: 1 do p lead, T H Nevin & Co; 1 do lime, W J Dunn & Co; 1 do staves, G Schmidt; 40 sks flour, W F Hackman; 30 do, Hipp

HOME NEWS.

Moving Day.

Any of our subscribers who change their residence will please leave their new number and street at this office, or with the carrier who serves them, in order that they may not miss their paper.

Letters Held for Postage March 29th, 1874.

M. L. Byrn, New York, 3; R. G. Dun & Co., Quincy, Ill., 3; Hoffman & Shirk, Raft Creek, Pa., 2; Rufus Lacore, Ridgway, Pa., 3.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield Street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Hermann at New York; Anchor line steamer Caledonia at New York; Anchor line steamer Anglia at Moville.

Boy Drowned at Monongahela City.

On Saturday evening a little boy named Lutz rode a blind horse into the river at Monongahela City, to allow him to drink, when the animal accidentally stumbled and threw the boy into the water. Before help could reach him he has drowned.

The body was soon after recovered and was interred yesterday.

K. of P.

On Friday evening the Committee on Reception of Supreme Lodge K. of P. of the world, held a meeting in Pythian Hall. The several committees on reception, ball and banquet, reported progress. Fifty lodges from the interior of the State have sent communications stating that they would participate in the parade. The Supreme Lodge convenes in the city April 21st, and the grand Pythian display will occur on the 22d, when it is expected that fully 10,000 knights in full uniform will turn out.

Peculiar Suicide.

On Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the engineer of a train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, noticed a man walking on the track over the bridge ahead of the locomotive. He whistled once or twice, when he took a step to one side, laid down his hat and umbrella and leaped overboard which was the last seen of him. He left in his hat a note stating that he had committed suicide on account of the woman's crusade against whisky, and was signed George Slein, which is supposed to have been his name. This joke was pretty well worked up, but nobody was fooled by it.

Sudden Deaths.

On Saturday Coroner McCalin held an inquest at West Elizabeth on the body of Peter Carr, who died during the night of a hemorrhage of the lungs. A verdict in accordance with the fact was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, a laborer, forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

Coroner McCalin on Saturday evening held an inquest on a man named Silvoich who was found dead in bed at the house of Silvoich Bros., man, No. 40 Crawford street. As the deceased died of heart disease, a verdict in accordance was rendered. He was twenty-seven years of age, a native of Russia, where he leaves a wife and two children.

The Avenues on Mt. Washington.

On Friday evening the citizens of Mt. Washington held a meeting in the Thirty-second ward school house, to devise ways and means for the improvement of the avenues and streets of that portion of the city. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. H. B. Smithson to the chair and appointing Wm. Mensinger Secretary. Addresses were made by C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Dr. McCord and others, urging the necessity of immediate action. Committees were appointed to procure signatures to petitions asking Councils to authorize the improvement of Southern and Washington avenues, Virginia, Sycamore and St. Clair streets, under the provisions of the Penn avenue act. The meeting was largely attended, and considerable interest was manifested.

Home for the Aged Poor.

This is a purely charitable institution, founded in June, 1872. It is situated on Washington street, Allegheny, where the number of beneficiaries have already so increased that the first house was found inadequate and another has been provided. This involved the necessity of incurring a debt, which, it is hoped a charitable community will aid in quickly discharging. The institution is conducted by "The Little Sisters of the Poor." The conditions for admission are destitution and inability to get a living. None are excluded on account of religion or nationality. The Sisters provide their aged inmates with food and clothing, nursing and care when sick. They have no endowment, and, therefore, are obliged to go about and solicit the means for daily bread. Claims such as this will find sympathy and response from many hearts.

Aikens Newspaper Union.

Aikens Newspaper Union is the name of a new publishing house just started in Cincinnati, for the purpose of furnishing ready print to newspapers, on the plan of the originator, Mr. A. J. Aikens. The establishment at Bellevue, Ohio, will be absorbed by the Cincinnati house, and Mr. E. P. Brown is to be manager, assisted by a corps of editors and printers of large local experience and acquaintance. Mr. Aikens avows it to be his purpose to make the Cincinnati house the largest and most complete of any in the United States. Sixteen hundred newspapers are now printed upon the Aikens Patent Plan in the United States and Territories. The Cincinnati house is now printing and printing May 1st. In the meantime, letters may be addressed to Mr. Brown, at Bellevue.

The Escaped Nun.

The Escaped Nun's lecture at Library Hall, on Saturday afternoon, was attended by a fair-sized audience. The lecture was in substance what was published in this city two years ago—though this time it was slightly spiced with animadversions on nuns in general and the priesthood in particular. If any of her hearers expected anything "startling" that has not already been made known concerning convent life and its tendencies, they must have been disappointed. It was a plain story, embellished with what were given out as personal reminiscences, but it nowhere was in material addition to the general stock of information regarding the lowering tendencies of monastic life.

The "Nun" will give a lecture on Thursday evening, in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, on the "Catholic Power in America." This is said to be her best lecture. She will speak of her persecutions in St. Louis and San Francisco, also on this occasion ladies and gentlemen both will be admitted on this occasion.

A Farewell Tribute.

As a fitting compliment, Col. Robinson, of the hotel which bears his name, on Saturday evening, after the performance at the Academy of Music was over, gave a complimentary banquet to Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels, in the spacious dining room of that establishment. Shortly after ten o'clock, the company and members of the press, as invited guests, were ushered into the banquet hall where an excellent repast had been prepared, and to which, it is needless to say, ample justice was done. The feast of the evening, however, came after. Toasts were drank to the host, minstrels, citizens of Pittsburgh, and to the press, which were all appropriately responded to by Col. Robinson, Messrs. Carncross, J. K. Dunn and several members of the press. After the toast, came the music: First was a beautiful overture by the orchestra. Then came "Nicodemus" by Mr. A. J. Talbot and company. "Come where the lovelies dreaming" was sung by Messrs. Carncross, Lamont, Barney and Lewis, and never did this gem of the lamented Foster sound more beautiful; more feeling and expression were put into the words and music than ever we remember to have heard. Mr. Mettler sang his beautiful "Mocking Bird" song, as only he can sing it. Mr. Armstrong gave a flute solo, admirably. After more singing by Messrs. Barney and Lewis, Mr. Barney having arrived near twelve o'clock, after adopting a resolution thanking Col. Robinson for his kindness, the assemblage dispersed. It was a fitting tribute to a company, whose members, without exception, are worthy gentlemen, and who during their four weeks stay in this city, have won a host of friends and have played the most successful engagement of any similar combination that ever appeared in Pittsburgh, and who part with us in the height of their success.

THAT RELIGIOUS SCHISM.

The Terrible Effect of Eating Hasheesh—Fantastic Ideas—The Outspoken Card of Father O'Shea.

In *Frank Cowan's Paper*, of Saturday last, appeared a two column editorial about an awful split that was to be made in the Catholic church, and naming Father O'Shea as the man who was to do the splitting, and in the operation "send a shudder through a million souls and shake to its centre the grandest religious organization the world has ever seen." The writer must have been eating hasheesh or spending a few hours in a Chinese laundry assisting his Mongolian relations in smoking opium, and Saturday's production is the result of the fantastic ideas that followed. To Father O'Shea, who, by the way is a very worthy man, is credited all the mental endowments that could be bestowed upon a human being. Professor Burt thinks a man like him is not manufactured more than once in a thousand years. Magnus Pfaum says that his philosophy "is the greatest production of the human intellect the world has ever seen." Well, we suppose Pfaum knows all about it.

Father O'Shea, it appears, was not consulted regarding the publication of the article, and entertains altogether another opinion about the splitting business, as expressed in the following card, which thoroughly shows up the nonsense that was to "send a shudder," and so forth:

A CARD.

The name of the undersigned has been recently brought before the public in a manner very disagreeable to him. A sheet called *Frank Cowan's Paper* has represented that a great schism is about to be wrought in the Catholic church by somebody called Father O'Shea. I know of no person around this part of the country, except myself, to whom that designation could apply. I take the liberty of noticing over my own signature the article alluded to. I thank God that I am unable to produce a schism in the Catholic Church, even if I were wicked enough to attempt it. I recently edited the *Land and Law Advisor*, published in this city. While engaged in that business I made the acquaintance of some gentlemen whose names have been freely used for the purpose of placing me in a false position. What is said about me in *Frank Cowan's Paper* is as false as it is nonsensical. The article is a misrepresentation from the beginning to the end, and I am glad that I myself have furnished no grounds for such a sensational production.

FRANCIS J. O'SHEA.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Legality of the Late Commission.

Opinions Adverse to that of Geo. P. Hamilton — The Legality of the Pipe Contracts Affirmed —Action of Former Meeting Reconsidered — Quarterly Report of the Committee, &c.

An important and interesting meeting of the Water Committee was held on Saturday night in Municipal Hall, Mr. Geo. B. Chalmers presiding. The main part of the evening was devoted to the discussion of the pipe contract between the Water Commission and Mr. Wm. Smith, and the reading of opinions, adverse to that of George P. Hamilton, Esq., relative to the legality of the contract. This matter has occasioned no little attention on all sides, for it is manifestly one of great importance, and inasmuch as some of our best lawyers have arrayed themselves on both sides of the question, it is probable that Councils will, this afternoon, take some action in regard to it. Whether the contract be legal or technically illegal, it is quite evident that it was entered into on behalf of the city in good faith, and its faithful fulfillment is a moral obligation that should not be disregarded. It is claimed that the contract was exorbitant, but whether or not that is the case is best illustrated by the fact that several of Mr. Smith's best friends in this city refused to sell him iron because they thought he had contracted at such low figures that its fulfillment would break him up. It is the testimony of the Water Commissioners that they visited a number of the leading iron firms of Pittsburgh about the time the contract with Mr. Smith was made, and that the advice from all was that as iron was going up then, it was to the advantage of the city to have the contract made at once. We have no doubt at all but that the honor of the city will be upheld and that all its honest contracts will be strictly lived up to.

Solvents

When the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting of the Committee was over, Mr. Aull moved to strike out a portion of the minutes relative to the continuation of John T. Duff as Secretary of the Committee. The minutes read that Mr. Duff shall act as Secretary from March 1, 1874, to March 1, 1875, and that by common consent he was understood that he continue in office as long as the Water Committee had charge of the Water Works job. Mr. Aull objected to the latter part of the article, that in relation to continuing in office for so long a time, "by common consent," and moved that it be stricken from the minutes. The motion was, after some discussion, carried by a vote of 10 to 8.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF WATER COMMITTEE.

The following is a report of the operations of the Water Committee since the Commission was abolished. It will be presented in Councils this afternoon:

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

We, your Water Committee, most respectfully submit to you our quarterly report of the progress of work of the water works, etc., etc.

On December 29, 1873, an ordinance was passed by your honorable bodies giving us the powers of the Water Commission, authorizing and directing us to take charge of the water extension and building of the new water works.

On Friday, the 2nd day of January, 1874, we elected John T. Duff as our Secretary.

On the third day of January, 1874, Mr. Chas. Siebert, employed by the Water Committee, gave us a trial balance from the books and papers of the Water Commission, up to the date of December 29, 1873, which we respectfully submit herewith:

Engineering department, expended during the year 1873		$ 29,949 10
Office and contingent expenses during 1873		5 126 21
Distribution account		67 693 24
Cast-iron pipe		472,991 44
Stop gates		9,382 75
Frames and covers		1,272 07
Brilliant-hill reservoir, total expended		110 479 10
Highland avenue Res., total exp'd.		88,735 15
Herron Hill Res., total expended		32,742 09
Engine contract, No. 1		221,141 63
Engine contract, No. 2		68,663 11
Engine foundation, J. Douglas contract		7,692 39
Engine foundation		76,666 11
City finance		999,404 64
National Trust Company		229,094 66
Cash		2,386 41
Total		$2,423,417 60
Water extension fund bonds sold during the year		$1,728,500 00
Water-extension fund bonds, balance from 1873		566,163 57
City of Pittsburgh		94 66
Reserved fund No. 5, on pipe contract, 10 per cent		47,299 14
Reserve fund No. 7, stop-gate 10 per cent		938 26
Reserve fund No. 8, furnaces and covers, 10 per cent		127 15
Reserve fund No. 1, Brilliant Hill Reservoir, 15 per cent		11,047 91
Reserve fund No. 2, Highland Avenue Reservoir, 10 per cent		8,873 52
Reserve fund No. 4, Herron Hill Reservoir, 10 per cent		3,274 02
Reserve fund No. 3, engine contract No. 1, 20 per cent		41,828 30
Reserve fund No. 9, engine contract No. 2, 20 per cent		13,732 60
Reserve fund No. 6, foundations, 20 per cent		1,538 47
		$2,423,417 60

The following is the amount of bonds sold, as shown by the books of the Water Commission to date | | $2,967,038 66

Hypothecated by the Nation Trust Company, and entered on the books | | 244,000 00

Total | | $3 211,038 66

We have paid out monthly as follows:

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Approved Jan. 5, for month of December	$2,046 66	
Approved Feb. 7, for month of January	3,071 66	
Approved March 5, for the month of February	2,296 66—7,414 98	

OFFICE AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

For the month of December	$ 275 10	
For the month of January	299 16	
For month of February	820 29—1,394 74	

DISTRICT ACCOUNT.

For the month of December	$4 425 15	
For the month of January	1,867 66	
For the month of February	2 962 75—9,255 76	

	Less 10 p. c.	Am't Pd.
Brilliant Hill est. for Dec'$	120 00	$ 12 00 $ 108 00
Reservoir est. for Jan	2,035 00	203 50 1,831 50
Reservoir est. for Feb	3,225 89	322 89 2,903 30
		$4,842 80
Hiland ave. est. for Dec	2,227 50	222 75 2,004 75
Reservoir est. for Jan	2,053 00	205 30 1,847 70
Reservoir est. for Feb	2,786 00	278 60 2,507 40
		$6,350 85
Herron's Hill est. for Dec	1,916 40	191 64 1,724 26
Reservoir est. for Jan	11,019 00	1,101 90 9,917 10
Reservoir est. for Feb'y.	6,106 30	610 63 5,495 67
		$17,137 03
Stop gates, est. for Dec	5,282 00	528 20 4,754 00
Stop gates, est. for Jan	960 75	96 07 864 68
		$ 5,618 68
Frames and covers, est. for Dec	448 53	44 85 403 68
		Less 20 p. c.
Eng. Cont. No. 1, est. for Dec	12,736 00	2 547 20 10,188 80
Est. for Jan'y.	23,244 70	4,648 94 18,595 76
Est. for Feb'y.	2,568 00	513 60 2,054 40
		$30,838 96
Eng. Cont. No. 2, est. for Dec	18,839 70	3,768 32 15,071 32
Est. for Jan'y.	13,381 25	2,676 25 10,705 00
Est. for Feb'y.	31,039 45	6,207 89 24,831 56
		$50,607 88

On January 14, 1874, we passed a resolution asking the Councils to place the negotiating of bonds with the Finance Committee and City Controller.

On February 5, 1874, after a careful examination and investigation agreed to pay Wray & McElhany $2.50 per cubic yard for excavating and hauling away, or $2.10 for excavating and 40 cents per cubic yard for hauling away the bastard limestone found in Herron Hill reservoir not in the classification or specification of the contract.

We advertised for bids for lead March 21, proposals to furnish us with lead delivered at the depot in Pittsburgh, and received the following bids: Pittsburgh Smelting and Refining company, $6.81¼ per hundred; N. Corluth, of Chicago, $6.75 per hundred; Trego & Smith, of Chicago, $6.85 per hundred; Beamer, Bauman & Co., of Pittsburgh, $7.66 per hundred.

The contract was awarded to N. Corinth, of Chicago, at $6.75 per hundred for fifty tons delivered at the depot in the city of Pittsburgh forthwith.

The progress of the work on the new water extension, is a subject that demands more than a passing notice. The magnitude of the work is great, and when the Committee and our present Secretary took possession of the work, it was, in a certain degree, in a state of confusion, and with all due work and *frequent meetings*, we have the work progressing satisfactorily. We further systematized the supervision of the work, appointed sub-Committees of five on the following: Reservoirs, Machinery, Foundations, Pipe, Laying pipe and Filter Works. Foundations, Pipe, Laying pipe and Filter Works, who have a supervision over their different branches of work.

Respectfully submitted.

On motion of Mr. Meyran the report was received.

The Chairman read a communication from Lindsay & Murray, requesting the privilege of erecting a smoke consumer on the boilers of the upper Water Works. The firm agree to effect a saving of fifteen per cent. in fuel, and to erect the consumer without cost to the city. If the success of the apparatus is demonstrated, the charge to the city will be $650. The document was referred to Superintendent Atkinson to examine and report.

LEGAL OPINIONS.

Mr. Chalmers stated that he had received a communication from H. M. Long, Esq., financial agent of Wm. Smith & Sons, enclosing the legal opinion of Messrs. Shiras, Acheson and others, relative to the legality of the Water Commission, also the legal opinion of Mr. Jacob F. Slagle, formerly City Solicitor, regarding the same matter. The opinions are as follows:

To Mr. William Smith:

At your request, we have carefully examined and considered the question which has been raised touching the authority of the late Water Commission to make the contract with you for the supply of water pipes, which the Commission, acting on behalf and in the name of the city of Pittsburgh, entered into on the 3d day of January, 1872.

We have reached the following conclusions, viz:

1st. That the Commission, in entering into said contract, was the legal and duly authorized agent of the city of Pittsburgh.

2d. That the contract is binding on the city, unless it can be successfully assailed for some reason other than the supposed want of authority in the Commission to enter into it on behalf of the city.

The foregoing conclusions, which we believe rest on sound legal principles, are also in consonance with the justice of the case. We understand that upon the faith of the contract in question, you have entered into engagements involving large expenditures of money; that you have actually completed at least one-half of your contract, and that large sums of money are now due you for work done. Under these circumstances it would be grossly inequitable for the city to attempt to set aside the contract.

It has been alleged, we know, that Roland H. Smith, who was a member of Councils at the time the contract was made, was or is interested therein. This, however, is strenuously denied, and we have no reason to doubt the truth of that denial. The contract being made in your name alone, the presumption is that no other party had or has any interest in it. And if the city of Pittsburgh undertakes by a bill in equity to have the contract rescinded on account of Roland H. Smith's supposed interest therein, the burden of proof will be upon the city to show his interest.

Moreover, Councils had contemporaneous knowledge that the Commission had contracts with you, and it was then as well known as it is now, that Roland H. Smith was connected with the firm of Wm. Smith & Sons. It strikes us, therefore, as rather late in the day for the city to attempt to impeach the contract on the ground of his supposed interest in it.

M. W. ACHESON,
GEO. SHIRAS, JR.,
A. M. BROWN
S. SCHOYER, JR.

PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1874.

OPINION OF J. F. SLAGLE, ESQ.

PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1874.

Wm. Smith, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request, I have examined the opinion of George P. Hamilton, Esq., in reference to the organization of the Water Commission of the city of Pittsburgh. After giving it the careful consideration which his eminent ability as a lawyer, and the importance of the question demands, and having revised the opinion given by me to Councils, when the ordinance was pending, I find no reason to modify its views then expressed. As to the principles of law governing the matter, there is very little difference between us. He misstates the force of my opinion when he says "the fundamental error in it is assuming that the councils are a legislative body, possessing all the authority of the common council," and moved that it be stricken from the minutes. The motion was, after some discussion, carried by a vote of 10 to 8.

I do not assume that the councils are a legislative body, possessing all the authority of the "common council," and moved that it be stricken from the minutes. The motion was, after some discussion, carried by a vote of 10 to 8.

Section 1 provides for the election of Commissioners by Councils, two of them to be members of Councils. Section 2 authorizes them to appoint officers and assistants subject to approval of Councils. Section 3 requires bonds from officers and authorizes the Commission to prescribe their duties. Section 4 is as follows: "Said Commissioners shall have charge and supervision of the erection and construction of the Water works, in accordance with the *general plan adopted by Council on the 10th day of July*, 1871, subject to such modifications as Councils may hereafter direct." Sections 5 and 6 relate to the purchase or taking of lands subject to the judgment of the Councils. Section 7 authorizes the Commissioners to prepare detailed plans for the construction of the Water Works *in accordance with the general plan*, and after advertisement to let the same to the lowest and best bidder for all work and materials, which contracts, by section 9, are to be made in the name of the city; and when necessary to be signed by the Mayor, who is authorized to affix the corporate seal. Section 8 prevents the Commissioners or employers from taking any interest in any contract made.

Section 10 provides for the issue of bonds, which, by section 11, are to be 11 under the direction of the Commissioner, and the money paid to the City Treasurer. Section 12 requires the Controller to take receipts for bonds delivered to the Commissioners for sale, and to keep account of the same. Section 13 provides for the payment of money on claims certified by the Commissioners, to be paid as other claims against the city by warrants.

From this statement of the provisions of the ordinance, it will be observed that Councils resolved to erect water works according to a plan adopted by them, who alone had a right to modify it; they directed what officers and assistants should be employed, and the salaries to be paid to each; they retained the right to purchase or take lands; they authorized the issue of bonds by the proper officers of the city; they required the money to be paid into the City Treasury and paid out in the manner required by law, and did nothing to bind themselves or their successors, or to prevent them from reassuming all or any part of the power granted, except so far as might be necessary to carry out the contracts made within the limits of the power conferred.

To the Commissioners was granted the power to employ assistants as prescribed by Councils; to have charge and supervision of the erection of the Works, in accordance with the general plan adopted by Councils; to select sites for basins, &c., subject to approval by Councils; to prepare detailed plans in accordance with the general plan; to advertise for work and materials, and let to the lowest bidder, and make contracts in the name of the city; to direct the sale of bonds; to certify claims for work and materials. It will be observed that all of these duties are either under the direct control of Councils, or limited by restrictions beyond which the Commissioners could not lawfully go, and appear to be strictly and clearly executive in their character. The difficulty in appreciating this arises from the magnitude of the work. It involves the expenditure of a large amount of money, and extends over a great length of time. If it had been an ordinary work there would scarcely have been a question as to its character. Suppose it had been simply the erection of a station or engine house which Councils had ordered to be constructed in accordance with a plan adopted by them, would any one doubt their right to select one or more persons to superintend the construction, and to make the contracts for the work and materials? The question of the work, whether it costs hundreds or millions, and takes months or years for its completion, can make no difference in the principle.

This would seem to be one of those matters "of a ministerial nature," which may be conferred temporarily upon strangers clothed with limited specific powers.

Mr. Hamilton admits that the powers conferred on the Water Commission might have been granted to a committee of Councils, and his objection is, that by the terms of the ordinance they might have been entrusted to strangers.

It might be a sufficient answer to this objection, that the power was in fact given to members of Councils elected by the Councils themselves, and even if they had intended to do an unlawful act but proceeded lawfully, their acts cannot be affected by the unlawful intentions.

But I find no authority for such a distinction. There is nothing in the act relating to the city of Pittsburgh which prescribes the manner in which the city shall exercise its power, and the general rule appears to be that where no particular mode is prescribed the Councils have the right to delegate any particular power; such delegations may be either to their own members or others, as they may deem proper. In many cases in which the right to delegate has been denied the delegation was made to committees or officers of the corporation. It seems to me to be perfectly clear that if Councils had no right to authorize the Water Commission to perform the duties imposed upon them by this ordinance, they cannot be legally transferred to the Water Committee or any other committee of Councils, and the contracts made by the Water Committee are void. Another objection made by Mr. Hamilton is that the ordinance interferes with the duties of the City Controller, who is by law the fiscal agent of the city. The only control they have in the matter is in directing sales of bonds. The money when received is to be paid into the City Treasury and to be paid out by warrants drawn by the Mayor, or certified by the Controller in the usual way. The interference is no greater than that of any banker or broker who might be employed to sell bonds. They are simply agents for sale. But even if this were illegal, it would not render the entire ordinance void—that part of it which was in accordance with law, would remain good. But aside from the question as to the validity of the appointment of the Commission, the contracts made by them may be sustained on other grounds.

It is admitted that the construction of water works is within the power of the corporation, and the only question is to the mode of exercising that power. If the contracts made were entirely beyond the power of Councils, no subsequent ratification would make it good, but where they have simply made a mistake in the appointment of an improper agent, or the agent duly appointed has exceeded his authority, the contracts may be ratified by the Councils who had authority to make it in the first instance, and this may be done by implication as well as by direct action. How does the contract stand in this respect? The Commissioners, acting under the authority of the ordinance, on the 26th day of November, 1872, advertised for proposals for pipes, limited to December 12, 1872. On the 11th of December, owing to the then high price of iron, they extended the time to December 31st, and in their annual report to Councils reported these facts and recommended Councils to procure legislation to meet the exposure of this and other contracts to be made, which legislation was procured at the instance of Councils, who afterward directed the issue of bonds for that purpose. Upon the fruits of this action a large amount of money has been expended, and large liabilities incurred, and it would be unjust for the city to repudiate it. It seems to me that this contract is brought within the principle stated by one of our Supreme Judges as follows: "A municipal corporation may ratify the unauthorized acts and contracts of its agents or officers which are within its corporate powers. Ratification may be inferred from acquiescence, after knowledge of all the facts, or from acts inconsistent with any other supposition. The same principle is as applicable to corporations as to individuals."

This contract was made in good faith after a fair solicitation to proposals, being the lowest bid of eight, and in my opinion cannot now equitably or legally be rescinded by the city.

The question as to R. H. Smith's connection with the contract is one of fact. If he is not interested in it, Mr. Hamilton's objection on that score fails. As I have the facts on this point, it does not seem that he has any interest in it which disqualifies him as a member of Councils, or affects the validity of the contract.

I have not inserted in this opinion citations from authorities, though some of the language used is copied from the books, and I feel confident all the points of law suggested can be fully sustained by decisions of the courts.

WM. F. SLAGLE.

A RECONSIDERATION.

The opinions were received, and Mr. Watson offered a resolution reconsidering the resolution of last meeting, instructing George P. Hamilton, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to file a bill in equity to annul the pipe contract of Wm. Smith; and also that the estimates on the Smith pipe contract due be paid to Mr. Smith.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hunter, that the resolution be divided, was accepted, and Mr. McCarthy, the speech, stated that the opinions just read, were to whether the city treasury was being run for the benefit of William Smith or the taxpayers.

Mr. Laufman desired to call the attention of the Committee to some facts. At the time the contracts were awarded there were eight bidders, and the contract was awarded to Mr. Smith, at $83, and a fraction, and two months later, the city of Pittsburgh awarded the gentleman another contract for pipe, at $85 per ton, and the city of Allegheny awarded him a similar contract. Before awarding the first contract, the Water Commissioners had consulted prominent iron workers, such as Mr. Lynn and Mr. Lloyd, and they advised the Commissioners, by all means, to award the contract at $83 per ton.

Mr. McCarthy said the reason a second contract was made by the Water Committee at $85 was that Mr. Smith had furnished of all competition, and Mr. Marshall, in getting fair play, had obtained a contract at $89 per ton.

Mr. Thompson said that there was nothing before the Committee to justify the action proposed to the Committee. Mr. McCarthy's facts would not be admitted as evidence in Court.

Mr. Watson said Mr. Smith had to make the pipes the way the engineer ordered him to make them, and any thing short of the specifications were thrown back on the contractor's hands. Some sixty tons had been charged against him.

THE RESOLUTION PASSED.

After some further discussion, the question was called on the passage of the resolution. Mr. McCarthy demanding the yeas and nays. The result was as follows:

Yeas—Aull, Cunningham, Fulton, Gold, thorpe, Hunter, Harrison, Laufman, Meyran, Mellroy, Rush, Watson and Chairman Chalmers—14.

Nays—W. C. Brown, G. Fox, Morrison, McCarthy, McClurg, Perchment and Rayburn—7.

Motion of Mr. Fulton that the matter was postponed for two weeks and the committee requested to report all the facts in the Smith contest, when definite action could be taken.

The next thing taken up was that part of Mr. Watson's resolution providing for the payment to Mr. Smith of the amount due him on his contract, over $300,000, being four months' estimates unpaid. The resolution was discussed a while, when a vote was taken with the following result:

Yeas—Aull, Cunningham, Fulton, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Laufman, Meyran, Mears, Thompson, Watson—10.

Nays—Brown, Fox, Hunter, Morrison, McCarthy, McClurg, Perchment, Reilly, Rush Rayburn, Chalmers—10.

The Chair decided the resolution lost by a tie vote.

MONEY SAVING PLANS.

Mr. McCarthy stated he believed the city could save some three or four hundred thousand dollars in the plan for bringing water into the lower plain of the city, and moved that the Mechanical Engineer report a new plan by pumping other route than Hiland avenue. Agreed to.

The Committee on Reservoirs, through the chairman, Wm. F. Aull, presented a report of the inspection of the stone being used in the reservoirs, which was approved as proper and being the best in use. Mr. Brown presented a paper signed by three persons, himself being one, to the effect that the stone being used in the reservoirs will not stand the weather and will have to be replaced. The paper was received and filed.

Mr. Aull here called attention to the fact that the Hiland avenue reservoir was twice too large for all necessary purposes, and that the completion of one compartment would supply all the water necessary for the next twenty years. The extra pair of engines is also unnecessary, and if the work is stopped on the Hiland reservoir, and the extra pair of engines, a saving of $800,000 would be effected. On motion of Mr. McCarthy the matter was referred to the sub-committee on reservoirs, and the committee then adjourned.

Mount Pisgah Literary Society.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MT. PISGAH, March 20th, 1874.

The Mount Pisgah Literary Society gave a very excellent entertainment at the Hall last evening, where a large audience was present. After installing the new officers Messrs. D. Aber, W. Ray and W. Aber gave readings, and Miss J. R. Sapp recited "Beautiful Snow." Mr. J. M. Hruer entertained the audience with a song. Miss R. E. Aber, Miss B. Lesnett, Miss A. Hastings and J. C. Morrow read essays on different subjects. Mr. W. Allender rendered a song very excellently, after which the tableau "Measuring Height" was given, L. Aber, W. Allender, W. W. Lesnett, G. M. Morrow, O. Skiles and Miss Bella Wolf delivered orations. Mr. J. Aber and P. Lesnett gave "Bill and Joe" in a satisfactory manner. J. Aber, Lesnett and W. Allender delivered burlesque orations. After more singing, several dialogues and orations the society adjourned to meet again the second Tuesday in April. The thanks are due to Prof. E. McKown and the Bridgeville band for excellent music furnished. F. L.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient!

The only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the grocery stores. Central Trading Co., 116 second avenue, sole manufacturers.

The Duquesne Cook Stove,

which is recognized as the best in the market, is for sale by D. DeHaven & Son, No. 22 Wood street. This stove is a charming baker and roaster, is very cleanly, and exceedingly economical in the use of fuel. See it before you purchase any other.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient!

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PETROLEUM.

A Glance at the Prospect in the Oil Regions.

The Estimates Made by One Dealer—The Stock on Hand and the Empty Tankage —A Rosette View of "Four Dollar Oil."

Mr. John P. Zane, a gentleman who has given the subject great attention, and who is endorsed as thoroughly reliable, publishes a report of the production in the oil regions during the past year, and the stock at present on hand. He says his object in publishing these figures is to show the falsity of the statement, that there are "three millions five hundred thousand barrels of iron tankage in the oil regions, and all full of oil." His report is based on estimates in some cases, and official reports in other cases. To get the information he was subjected to great inconvenience, many dealers refusing to tell him, and others making false returns. No one could tell, he said, what the tanks contained when there was a water pump convenient, because they were partially filled with water as a dodge; but by taking observations on mild, damp days, he soon learned to tell how much was oil and how much water by the moisture on the outside. In this way he discovered some tanks that were reported full to be nearly empty.

He says: "There are twenty-nine refineries in the oil region, with a tankage or storage capacity of all kinds of four hundred and thirty thousand barrels, and the aggregate stock on hand does not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand barrels at the works." He next enumerates fourteen pipe companies, whose aggregate stocks were reported to him at 1,859,000. He thinks these companies would be hard run to show, by actual guage, within three hundred thousand of that amount. He allows 350,000 as stock held by "outsiders" from the pipe companies.

Going into figures in regard to the tankage, he says: "The iron tankage in the oil region is located as follow: There are ten tanks at Brady's Bend, with a capacity of 180,000 barrels. At Sarah Furnace, seven tanks, capacity 119,000 barrels. Monterey, four tanks, capacity 443,000 barrels. In the Butler region, including all farms and points, there are forty-four tanks with a capacity of 600,000 barrels. At Hannahtonn there are sixteen tanks, capacity 308,000 barrels, or a total tankage of the southwest district of 1,760,000 barrels, of which there are at present 700,000 barrels empty tankage. As regards the Clarion district, I have not been able to obtain the number of tanks nor the amount of oil they contain, and cannot report anything of my own knowledge at present."

He estimates the stock of heavy or lubricating oil in the Franklin district at 95,000 barrels, and 50,000 barrels of empty tankage.

In the upper oil region he gives the aggregate at 861,500 barrels of oil on hand, and 638,500 barrels of empty tankage yet remaining.

Recapitulating these figures, he says: "The facts are, there is more than 750,000 barrels of wooden tankage, and 1,400,000 barrels of iron tankage empty. There never was so much empty tankage in the oil region as at the present time."

In regard to the production he writes:

"As regards the production, I find a large falling off in every part of the oil regions. At every place that I have visited, the bail and the bear agree to this fact. I have not found a man but admits that the production of the fourth sand district is at least 12,000 barrels per day less than it was in December last. Nor can I find any one who claims that the Millerstown field is within 3,000 barrels per day of what it was in December. And all admit that the Modoc district is doing less than half the amount it produced in December which by actual measurement then was 5,350 barrels per day. I believe that 11,000 barrels is a large estimate for the Butler district. I believe 5,500 barrels per day is a large estimate for the Clarion district. The decline in this district has been since December less than in other districts. All the upper regions, including Franklin do not exceed 4,000 barrels per day. I do not believe that the production of the entire oil region exceeds 20,000 barrels per day, and is declining rapidly at that."

Mr. Zane, who evidently unites in the interest of the "bulls" gives a slap at the bears and then says: Assuming that the production can be kept at the present figures of 20,000 barrels per day, which I think is impossible, we have every reason to believe that the demand will be larger this year than it was last. The export trade, so far, it is largely in excess of any previous year, as the following will show: The exports from January 1st, to March 14th, 1874, were 33,559,088 gallons, against 22,000,883 gallons in 1873, and 19,386,388 gallons in 1872. So far, this year we have exported 11,550,258 gallons more than ever exported in the same length of time before. There are now over 200 vessels waiting to be loaded in the eastern ports, with a carrying capacity equal to two months of the present production, of the whole oil region. There is less at the present time than three months supply of oil for the trade above ground, while there is no other staple article of commerce of which there is not a supply from one to two years ahead. With these facts before us there is no reason why oil should not be worth at least the cost of producing it, especially when seven-eighth of all the stock now in the region is now owned by men who are able to hold it, and know its true value. I honestly believe that oil will sell before the first day of July next for at least $4.00, and at the price it furnishes the cheapest light the world can get."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Lydia Thompson and her mammoth burlesque organization commence a positively farewell week's engagement this evening at the Opera House, opening with the favorite burlesque of "Blue Beard." Miss Thompson, we need hardly remind the patrons of this kind of amusement, is the universally acknowledged "queen of burlesque," and she and her company are as amusing and entertaining as ever. At all previous engagements in this city the capacity of the house alone limited the size of the audiences, and we have no reason to doubt the same result will be experienced every evening the present week. Seats, however, may be secured during the day at the box office for each performance. No play will be repeated.

LIBRARY HALL.—*Italian Opera.*—The performance of the Linda di Morka Grand Italian Opera Company, announced for this and to-morrow evenings, at Library Hall, will not take place until Tuesday and Wednesday, most presshing invitations from the citizens of Columbus to sing one night in that city having been accepted by M'lle. di Murska. Tickets purchased for Monday's performance, however, will be good for Tuesday, and those for Tuesday will admit on Wednesday evening. M'lle. di Murska will make her only appearance in Pittsburgh on the first night in her great character of *Lucia*, in the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," and M'lle. E. Sorel, the celebrated Mexican prima donna appears Wednesday evening in "Faust." A limited number of seats remain unsold for each evening, which may be secured at the music store of H. Kieber & Bro.'s, Wood street